

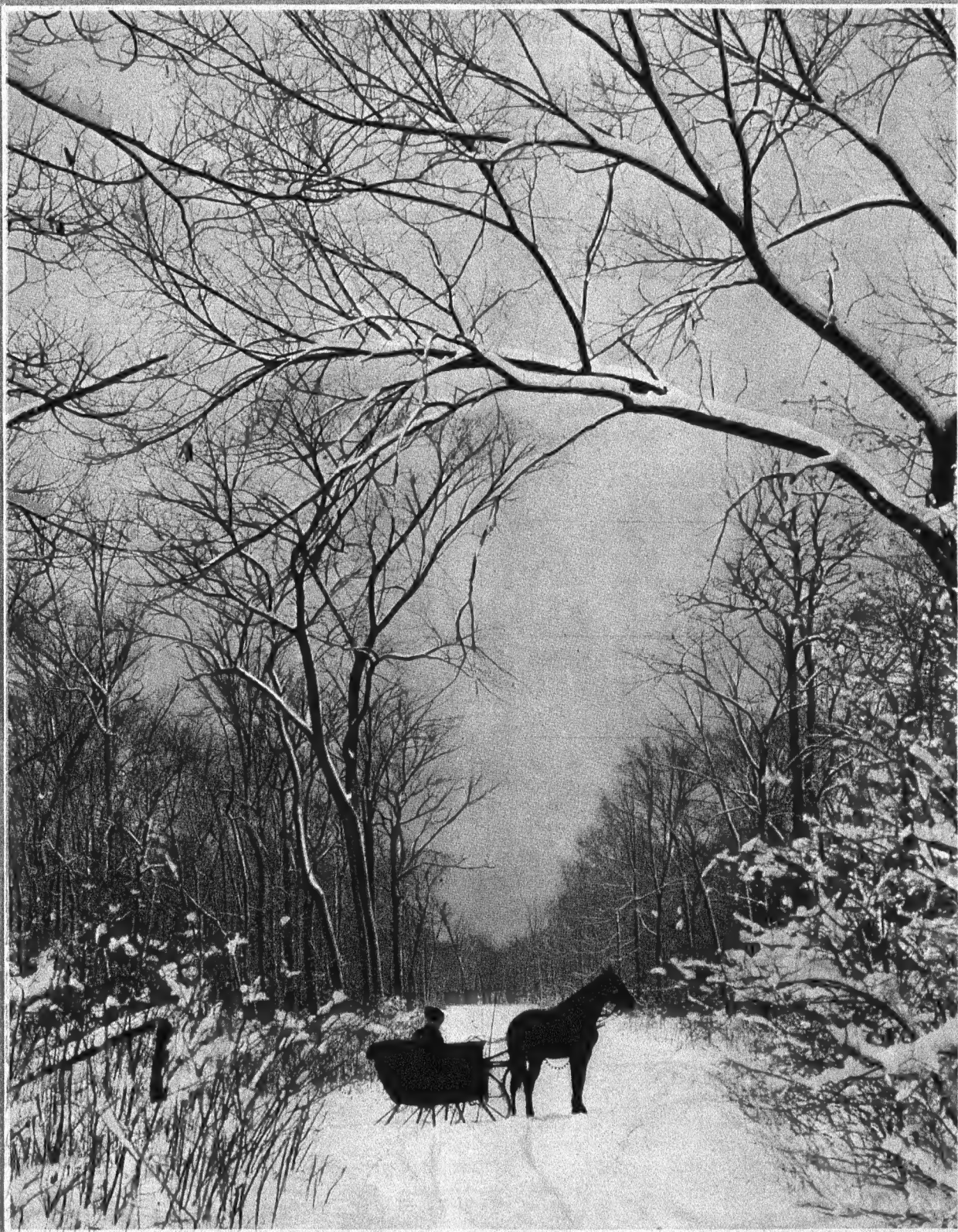
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

December 22, 1915

\$ 150 per Year



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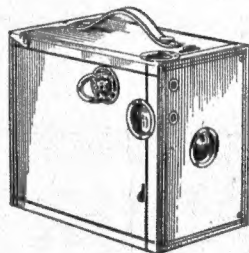


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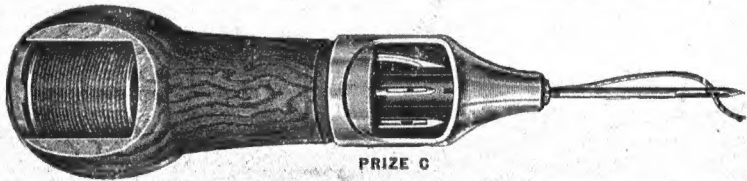
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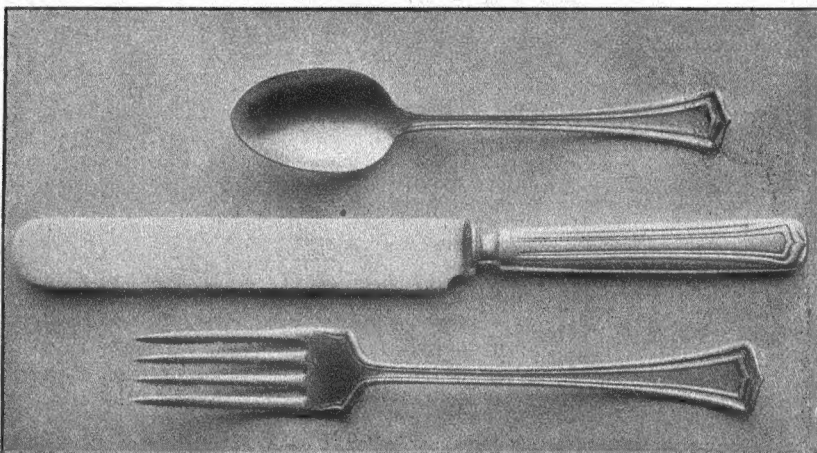
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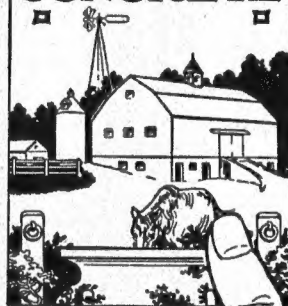
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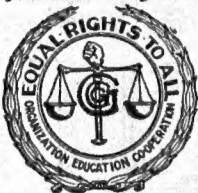
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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**The Farmer and the Retail Merchant**

The following letter has been sent to The Guide by the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, with a request for publication:

The average farmer is up against a new proposition this fall—he has come to a new fork in the road; he has not travelled this way before.

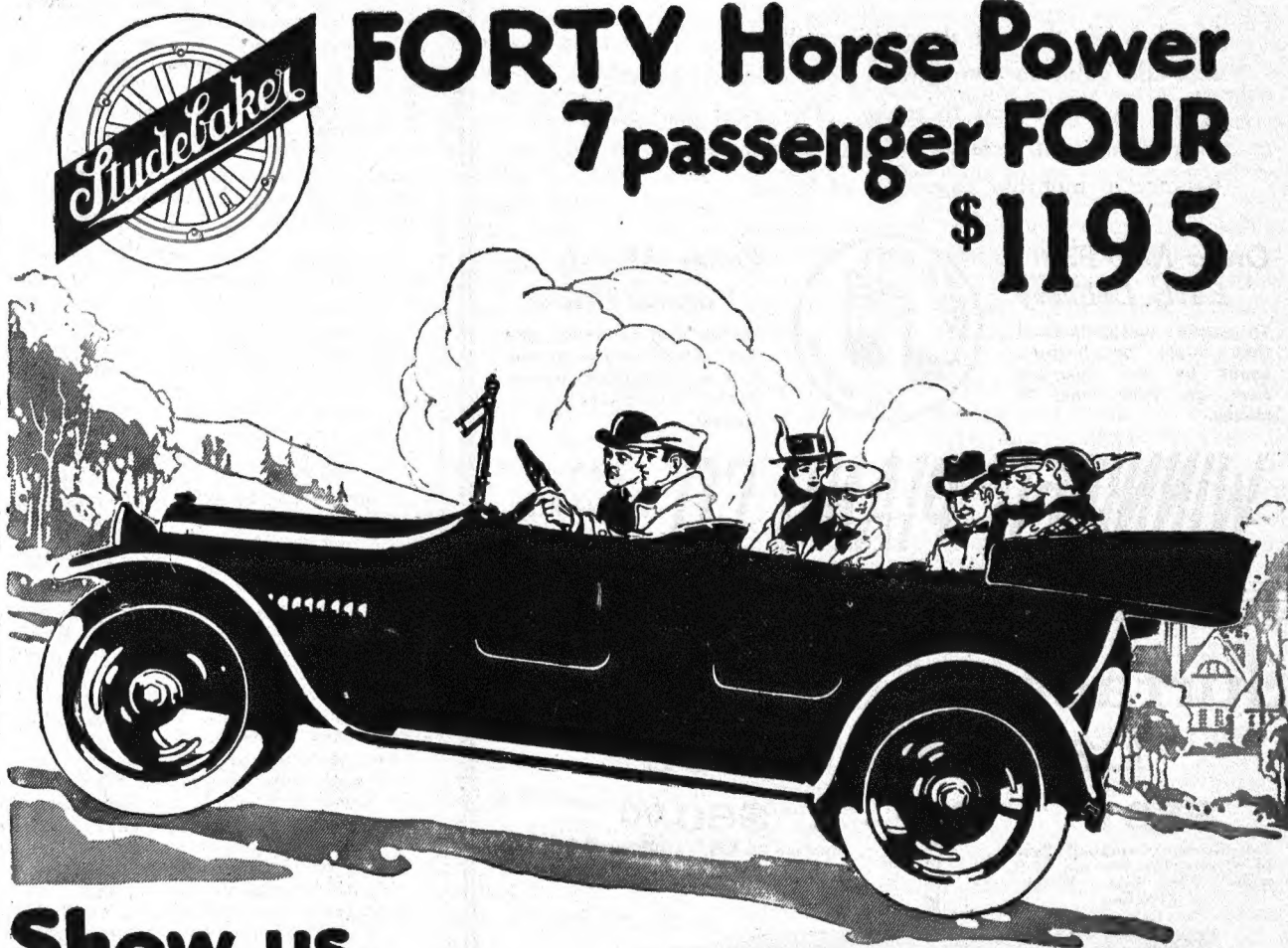
With the largest amount of land under crop he has ever had, by long odds the largest average yield that has ever been taken off his land, and at the same time able, today, to sell at a price that is far and away above the average price that has ruled for any five years in Western Canada, within his reach is the largest amount of cash he has ever had in sight at once in his experience as a farmer.

This new fork in the road he is travelling over has become a temptation. He has never experienced it before, for he has never had very much more than would pay his just debts which were due to others, and therefore never had a real temptation to gamble, never a time before when he could imagine that the few cents a bushel difference in the price of futures would be of any consequence to him, and make it worth while for him to take a chance at Dame Fortune.

This year, however, he has so much grain, and every other farmer has so much grain, it is not hard to imagine that, all other things being equal, grain prices are likely to advance, but no one will guarantee it even this year. However, this temptation is wrestling with the farmer, and the farmer is wrestling with the temptation.

As the farmer stands at the fork in the road will his memory run back over the past weeks and months, yes, and in a good many instances it is a record of years, and think of the willingness and confidence in him of the retail merchants of his village who have helped and sustained him when he had no other place to go for his necessities, and no money to pay for them. As he stands at the fork in the road, will he decide whose money it is that is the subject of his consideration? Of course the grain is his; surely when he has sold it and received the cash for it, it is his also, but is it, is it all his? Think again, he is in debt; the money that he owes is not his, is it? If it is not his, has he any right to gamble with it any more than a clerk has the right to gamble with money belonging to his employer? Can he, in justice to others, hold his grain until the expected rise in price arrives? It is just as possible that it may never arrive, but if he were sure of it, has he any right simply because he has the power to keep the man waiting for his own, when he has it in his power to pay him all his debt? This is the temptation. This is the new fork in the road. Which way will he take?

While he is standing, debating in his own mind, he should remember—but then he cannot, for he has never been told—the position the retail merchant is in or is likely to be in. Mr. Farmer does not know that in all probability the business career of the merchant is in jeopardy because he will not be able to pay his bills and satisfy his creditors, the wholesale merchants and jobbers, who have trusted him for the goods that he has supplied to the farmer. The farmer does not know that all the capital of the merchant is on his books, trusted



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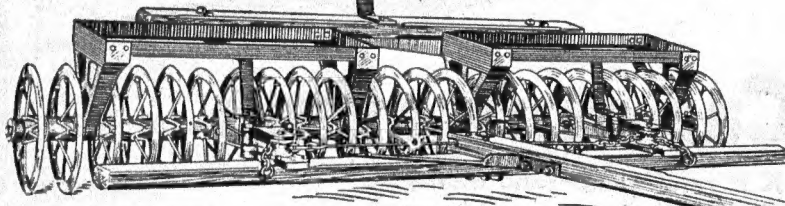
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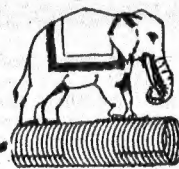
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out to farmers, yes, all his own and in some instances many times all his own capital, but the merchant is responsible, has become responsible because of his confidence in the farmer, when he had it in his power to pay that he would pay. Because of his confidence in the farmer, his business reputation, his success or failure as a business man, hangs in the balance while the farmer stands at the fork in the road.

It is true the merchant may take harsh steps and use force to make the farmer pay his account, but this is a costly process which must only be used as a last resort, and surely no farmer in this western country, with his bountiful harvest, would think of treating in this fashion the man who has befriended him so many times, who has staked his all and more on his justice and manhood. No, the farmer knows full well what is simple justice now. He will pay his just debts, his accounts with the village merchants, the interest and instalment on his land, the payments on his machinery, he will buy some things that his good wife needs so sorely for herself and to make the home more comfortable and the family happier. He will sell enough of his grain to do this, at any rate. He is too much of a man to be guilty of such an injustice. Yes, see his shoulders go back and his chest out, and mark the stride he takes as he turns into the right fork in the road. H. S. SEAMAN.

Note.—The above picture of the wicked farmer standing at the fork of the road gambling with the money of the good, kind country storekeeper will surely make every honest man weep—or else laugh. What the Credit Men's Association—that is the wholesalers—complain of is that some of the farmers, instead of rushing all their wheat on the market at once, are holding a portion or all of their crop until later in the season when prices may be expected to improve. Nothing apparently would satisfy the credit men except to see every bushel of wheat in the country sold before the close of navigation, regardless of the fact that such a glut always depresses the price. As a matter of fact the grain crop of the West has this fall been marketed as fast as the railroads could handle it. Already as much grain has passed inspection at Winnipeg as in other years would have comprised the total exportable surplus. Railways, elevators and grain dealers are working as they never did before, the deposits in the banks are higher than ever before and bank clearings have reached unheard of proportions. The farmers are paying their bills as fast as the channels of trade can handle their crop and turn it into money. We have a good deal of sympathy for the country merchant, however. Owing to his system of doing business, under which he gives credit to those customers whom he believes to be good risks and buys on credit from the jobbers and wholesalers, he is not able to sell a great many articles as cheaply as they can be obtained from the big mail order houses. The consequence is that with his liability to make bad debts and the certainty of having to wait for his money until winter in a great many cases, he cannot make a living without charging what would otherwise be exorbitant profits. A great many country stores scattered thru the West are virtually owned by the wholesalers in Winnipeg, the merchant being so heavily indebted that he is forced to buy everything from the particular house that is carrying him, and pay whatever prices for his goods that house may demand. The credit system in vogue in this country is responsible for a tremendous loss to consumers, retailers and the country generally. The consumer owes the retailer, the retailer owes the wholesaler, the wholesaler owes the manufacturer and the manufacturer owes the bank. Each must charge interest and make provision for the cost of collection and bad debts. What is needed is a banking system that will make loans direct to farmers to finance their farm operations, so that there will be only one interest charge, only one risk, and everyone will be able to pay cash. We would suggest that the Credit Men's Association should assist in simplifying the credit system of the country in the interest of economy rather than devote their talents to accusing the farmers of gambling with someone else's money.—Editor, Guide.



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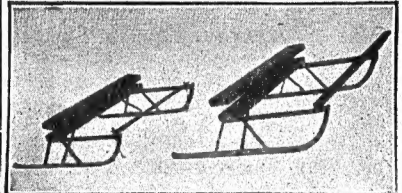
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 22nd, 1915

## TO SECURE FREE WHEAT

The organized farmers are very wise in keeping the free wheat question well to the front at the present time. Parliament will be meeting in a few weeks and undoubtedly the question of accepting the United States offer for free wheat and wheat products will be threshed out pretty thoroughly on the floor of the House. The organized manufacturers and allied interests succeeded in defeating reciprocity in 1911 thru the expenditure of an enormous amount of money. They no doubt have sufficient influence with the Dominion Government to defeat free wheat if they set about to use it the same way. Every year the Minneapolis market averages over the Winnipeg market, and particularly is the advantage considerable on the lower grades. The farmers have to buy everything they require in a restricted market and they certainly should have the right to sell their products wherever they can get the most for them. It is only war conditions which gives the farmer a good price for his wheat this year. In normal times such an immense crop would have brought the price down to 60 cents or perhaps lower. It is no use to waste time arguing the benefits which the opening of the American markets will bring to the Western farmers. They have been studying this question for years and know exactly what they are talking about, and they also know that by every principle of justice they are entitled to all the benefits that the American market will bring them. The American Congress is at present in session and there is some agitation on the part of Congressmen from the Western States to have the free wheat offer removed from the American statute books. If this is done the only hope for securing free wheat is to have the old reciprocity agreement, which still remains on the American statute books, accepted by the Canadian Parliament. There is nothing new to be discussed in the free wheat question. Every one in Canada who is interested in the question has already studied it and is conversant with all the facts. The Dominion Government is quite naturally looking at it from a political viewpoint. If all the big interests are opposed that will be sufficient reason for the Dominion Government to refuse. The only thing left for the farmers to do is to continue their work of education and forward their resolutions to Ottawa in order that the government may become convinced that there is only one mind on the question in the West. It should also be made very clear that the farmers will do their best to defeat at the next election every candidate who is nominated in opposition to free wheat. If the Dominion Government was fully convinced that refusal of free wheat would lose to them the rural seats in the prairie provinces they would be in favor of free wheat immediately. When the next Dominion election is held the Dominion Government will be defeated unless it receives considerable support from the prairie provinces. Let us make it clear that there will be no support from the prairie provinces unless some attempt is made to give the farmers a square deal.

## MORE TAXES AND LESS BORROWING

The Federal Parliament meets at Ottawa on January 12 and once more the most important business with which it will have to deal will be the raising of money to pay for the war and to meet the ordinary expenses of government. So far all the money which Canada has spent on the training, equipment and maintenance of the Canadian army divisions has been raised by borrowing. When the war started Canada had a total net debt of \$331,873,814. This has now risen to over

\$500,000,000 and expenditure on the war is continuing at the rate of \$2,000,000 a week. If the piling up of the debt continues at this rate it will mean that Canada for all time will be under an enormous burden of debt and the government will be required to raise every year an enormous sum of money with which to pay interest. The recent domestic loan of \$100,000,000 was a step in the right direction, but altho this money was borrowed in Canada from Canadians, this does not alter the fact that the interest from the loan, amounting to \$5,000,000 a year, will have to be paid out of the taxes. Besides interest upon borrowings, Canada will also be called upon for large sums of money in pensions to disabled soldiers and the dependents of those who have sacrificed their lives for the Empire. We believe that the time has come when the policy of the Federal Government should be to curtail their borrowings as much as possible and raise a considerable portion of the money necessary to carry on the war by taxation. Let us as far as possible pay as we go. Large sections of the people of Canada at the present time are enjoying a temporary and artificial prosperity as a direct result of the war. The manufacturers of war materials, in particular, are making huge profits, not only because of the very high prices which they are receiving for their work, but also because they have their plants running at full capacity day and night with orders sufficient to keep them busy for months to come. It would certainly be reasonable for the Finance Minister to impose

convert to the taxation of land values. But if we cannot hope for this at the present time we can expect that a proposal for taxing war profits will commend itself to the practical mind of a Finance Minister sadly in need of funds.

## PROSECUTE THE WAR GRAFTERS

The question which everyone is asking is, "Why have the war grafters not been prosecuted?" Sir Charles Davidson has done his work of investigation thoroughly and satisfactorily to the general public. He has exposed a large number of grafters and the next step in the fulfillment of this work of national house-cleaning is to see that punishment is meted out in the same impartial manner. The investigation will be of comparatively little value unless it is followed by justice. It is time that a stern warning was given to those who look upon the public treasury as an institution that can be looted at will. In the appointment of Sir Charles Davidson to make an investigation Premier Borden made an example that all governments could well afford to follow when charges of graft are made by responsible parties. He should now follow up this work by bringing all those who have been exposed in the investigation before a jury where it will be decided in a fair and impartial manner whether or not they have violated the laws of the land and are entitled to a term in the penitentiary. A man who robs the public treasury is just as much a thief as the man who robs the post office, and in the latter case punishment is swift and sure. By all means let justice take its course.

## POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

There is at last a definite movement on foot which has as its object the improvement of the marketing end of the poultry business. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, thru its livestock branch, has appointed two representatives, one in Alberta and the other in Manitoba, with an appointment in Saskatchewan pending, whose duties are to remedy the existing unsatisfactory condition of the poultry market. Today Western eggs among the trade have the reputation of being the worst obtainable and Eastern buyers will only handle them when there are no others to supply their demand. The condition in which dressed poultry is sent to market is equally unsatisfactory. With the proper organization this can be remedied and it is this work which the new appointees are expected to do. Broadly speaking, the plan is to form marketing associations in representative districts. Shares will be bought by members to provide working capital for the project. A competent man will be appointed to look after the business who will be kept in touch with the central markets thru the provincial representative. The measure of success of this work will depend directly upon the support which it receives from the farmers and their wives in each locality. It is essentially co-operative in its nature and the success which has accompanied a similar project in Prince Edward Island can be repeated in the West, where co-operation for self protection has become to be almost second nature, if the proper amount of interest and loyalty is shown by those who stand to benefit most, namely, the farmers.

In appreciating the generosity the farmers of the West are showing in their gifts thru the Patriotic Acre Fund, it should be remembered that they are doing this in spite of the fact that there is a law on the statute books (the tariff on wheat) which prevents them from

## Christmas Greetings

To all of you who read *The Guide*, and who have for years past appreciated its efforts to make Canada a better place to live in, we who write its articles, draw its pictures, print its pages and transact its business with the public, Wish a Very Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

a tax which would take into the public treasury for the purposes of the war a considerable portion of the profits which are being made from the manufacture of war supplies. The farmers are also benefitting in the price of grain from the war and it would be only fair that they also should be asked to contribute some of the money which is coming to them as a result of the war. The farmers, however, are already having a portion of their profits taken from them by federal law. The tariff both increases the farmer's cost of production and decreases the price which he receives for his products, and before any further taxes are laid upon the farmer it would be only just that the unfair discrimination under which he suffers at present should be removed: first, by the repeal of the duty on wheat, which would open up for him the United States market, and second, by the removal of the duty upon all the raw materials, machinery and other goods which the farmer uses in his occupation. The best way to raise revenues for the war and for every other public purpose is by a direct tax upon land values, because under that system every citizen would contribute to the state in proportion to the benefits which the state has conferred upon him by reason of administration of law and order, the carrying out of public improvements, as well as the provision of educational, social and commercial facilities. - Eventually we believe that either the present Finance Minister or some more progressive successor will be a



getting the fair market price of the balance of their crop.

### FRENCH RELINQUISHES COMMAND

The retirement of Sir John French from the command of the British forces on the Continent did not come as a surprise to those who have been following the war closely. Sir John has been in command in France and Flanders ever since the commencement of the war, and sixteen months of severe and incessant strain have made it necessary for him to ask to be relieved of his responsibility. The official announcement states that General French relinquished his command at his own instance, and while it is quite likely that his retirement took place at the wish of the Army Council, he leaves the front honorably and without any reflection upon his ability or devotion to the Empire. The fact that the King and Government recognize the value of Sir John French's services is shown by the fact that he has been made a Viscount and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops stationed in the United Kingdom, an appointment which he has accepted. Sir John French is succeeded as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in France and Flanders by Sir Douglas Haig, who has also been at the front since the commencement of the war as commander of the first army corps. He was very highly praised by General French for his distinguished services in the retreat from Mons and also later when the British advance began. Sir Douglas Haig is a Scotchman, fifty-four years of age. He fought under Kitchener in the Soudan and was with French in South Africa. When the failure of the British Army to push home the success gained at Loos in September was under discussion in Parliament it became evident that the responsibility rested between the Divisional Staff, under Sir

Douglas Haig, and the General Staff at Sir John French's headquarters. It is evident from the change in command that the authorities have now decided in favor of Sir Douglas Haig. Sir John French has been a good leader, but being human it was not to be expected that he would not make mistakes. His successor now has a chance to show that he can do better, and if he does not succeed we have no doubt that the Army Council will not hesitate to replace him.

### THE PATRIOTIC FUNDS

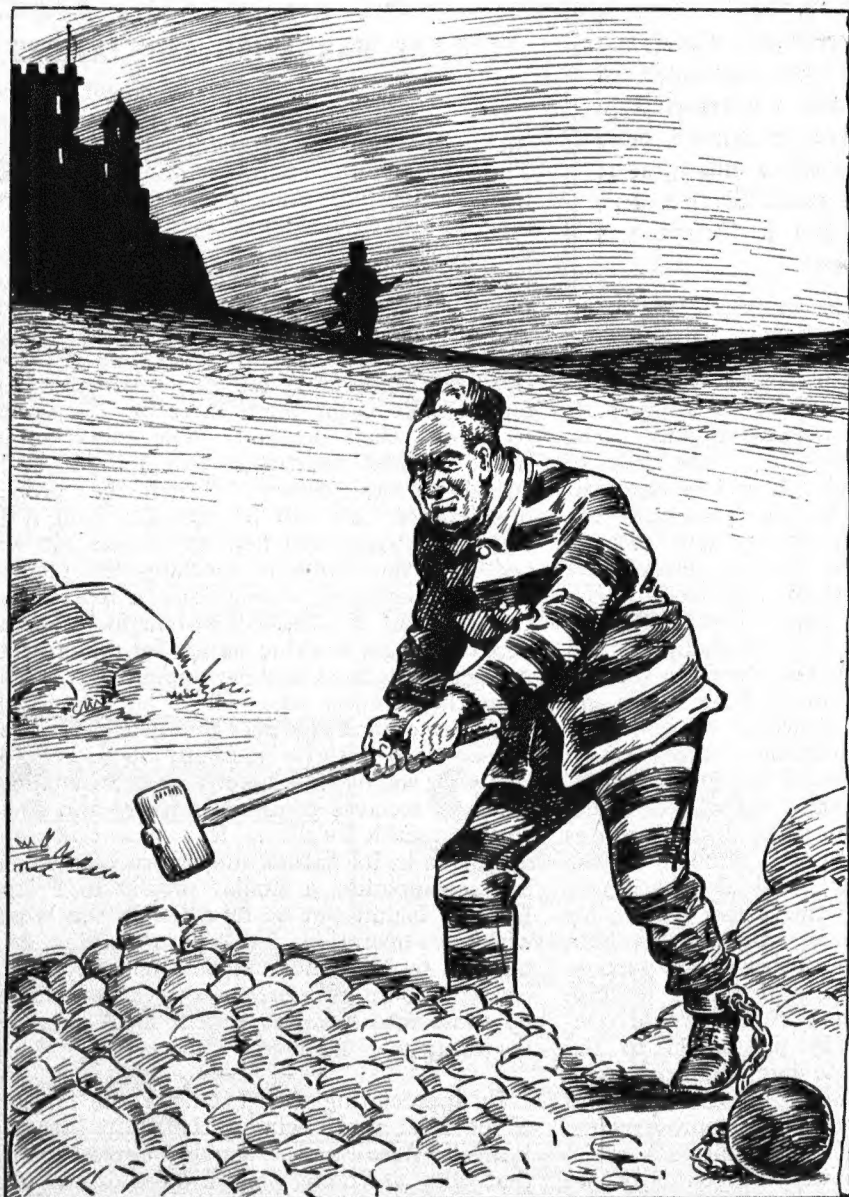
Steadily growing stronger is the demand that the work now being done by the Patriotic, Red Cross and Returned Soldiers Funds should be taken over and financed and carried out by the Dominion Government. No one can give the matter a moment's thought without recognizing the fact that the support of the dependents of soldiers and the care of the wounded, disabled and convalescent fighters is a national obligation. These things are just as much a part of the cost of the war as the payment, clothing and feeding of the troops and there is no more reason why they should be left to charity. Under the present system of supporting the Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross Society and the Returned Soldiers Association by voluntary contributions, the burden is most unequally distributed. It is not always those who are best able to give who are most generous, and while some who are financially benefitting by the war are giving little or nothing, others whose incomes have been reduced are striving to give all that they can. It is not right either that families of soldiers or the wounded and convalescent soldiers who are in the hospital or recovering their strength at home should be forced to become the objects of charity. Under the

voluntary system there is great inequality in the treatment which is given to different people. Some get more than they need and others, partly, perhaps, thru their own shrinking from the acceptance of charity, are left in want.

It is understood that the Manitoba Legislature which meets in January will pass a law imposing a tax of one mill on the dollar upon all the land in the province for the purpose of raising money for the Patriotic Fund. This is a right step and the only criticism we would offer is that the tax might be considerably larger. One mill on the dollar is equal to one dollar on a thousand, which is almost too small to be worth bothering about. Such a tax will not raise sufficient money to maintain the Patriotic Fund and if the principle is admitted of raising funds for this purpose by taxation, we do not see any reason why the whole instead of only a part of the funds should not be so raised. The provincial tax on land values can be very readily collected by the provincial authorities calling upon the council of each municipality to provide its portion based upon the total assessment of the municipality. The municipal council will then in its next budget make provision for the raising of this sum by increasing its own tax rate by a corresponding amount. The same system could be extended to raise the whole of the provincial and even the federal revenues, and the experiment of raising funds for patriotic purposes in this way in Manitoba will be a very interesting demonstration of the method in which revenues can be collected by means of the taxation of land values.

A young man employed by a Winnipeg publishing firm has given a year's salary, \$1,600, to the Red Cross Fund. He is physically unfit for active service. Now watch the rush of war contractors to follow this example.

### WHEN BOTH "DO THEIR BIT"



THE WAR CONTRACT GRAFTER



THE SOLDIER

The soldier has been "doing his bit" for nearly seventeen months. None of the Canadian war contract grafters have begun to "do their bit" yet.



# The Stud Farm of the World

*An Outline of Livestock Interests in Britain at the present time*

By Alex. Mowat of The Scottish Farmer



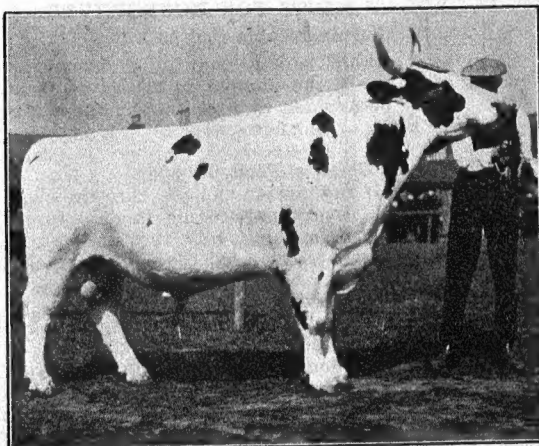
William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr. A noted Clydesdale breeder.

There is but one opinion in Great Britain regarding the future of the livestock trade of the country. At the present moment every branch of that industry is, to use a simile, up to concert pitch. In years past the breeders of cattle, horses and sheep have been following scientific lines, and the assistance tendered by the government since the establishment of the Development Commission has given an impetus to the raising of pedigree animals of the highest class. In England as well as in Scotland what was known as the poaching stallion—the horse which had failed to secure a premium on account of his questionable character—is now practically unknown. Societies have been established in every part of the country for the engagement of pedigree sires, and these, to secure the grant from the Development Commissioners, must be on the registers of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in England and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, which means that they have undergone a searching veterinary examination. In like manner the small farmers are assisted in other branches of livestock breeding. Even the pig is subsidized when a sufficient number of people are desirous of using a first-class boar. It will thus be seen that the livestock interests of the United Kingdom are surely and firmly established, and that it is within the reach of all classes to participate in the activities associated with the export business.

The first shock of the European war was disconcerting, and prices for pedigree stock receded a bit, but when once the country regained completely its equilibrium not only did the former conditions prevail, but values hardened and are now in excess of those of the past few years. Just as the people of the Empire in general have, with a grim determination, made up their minds to smash the military tyrants of Europe, stockmen have resolved that when the conflict is over they will be prepared to assume their old role of the managers of "the stud farm of the world."

## Horse Trade Strong

To one who has been in touch with the various centres in England where horses of all grades are put up to auction, it is easy to discern the stiffening which the trade has undergone during recent months. The war has, of course, created a shortage of work animals, and noblemen and others who were in the habit of following hounds have given freely of their studs to fittingly mount British officers. The former class of animal went rapidly up in price, but now that the drafters and vanners taken away have to a considerable extent been replaced by imports from abroad—from South America and Canada in particular—the general run of prices is not quite so high as it was. On the other hand

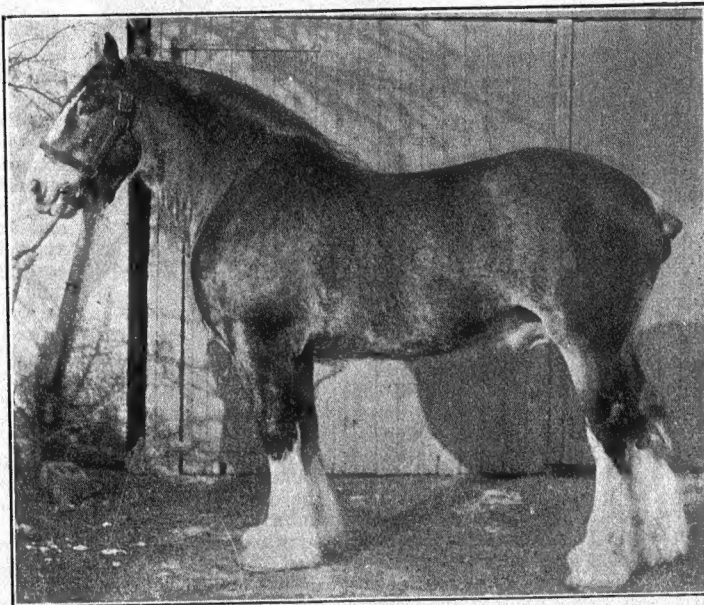


"Sir" Hugh. Unbeaten champion Ayrshire bull. Owned by James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, Scotland

seasoned geldings of approved type and showing some breeding are still bought at extravagant figures, some of them touching the \$785 mark. Hunters, too, when capable of carrying a fair weight and having quality and speed, are in request up to figures approaching \$1,575. Not, however, until the war is over, and then to a more limited degree than formerly, will the demand be renewed for this class of stock. But it is the pedigree animal which counts in the export trade. The noblemen and gentlemen of England have given a loyal support to the Shire, and even in these days of stress and storm they have not deserted him, as recent events have shown. A notable example of this may be found in the recent dispersion of the stud at Tring Park, Herts, belonging to the representatives of the late Lord Rothschild, when 47 head of all ages, but mostly composed of stallions of the richest blood, made the magnificent average of \$2,823 each, with a highest price of \$13,121. This is a record average, but not a highest price. The Shire does not count for much in Canada. His best market is in his own country, and this is likely to be the case for a long time.

## The Clyde Supreme

In Scotland the Clydesdale has attained to a pinnacle of fame from which it will not be easy, even for the aristocratic Englishman, to remove him. At one time the breeders north of the Tweed were so much intent upon following up the quality fad that there was some danger of the draught horses of the northern nationality dropping in favor with customers from abroad. Happily they remedied the evil in time. Now they have added on weight to quality, and the combination is unequalled in any draft



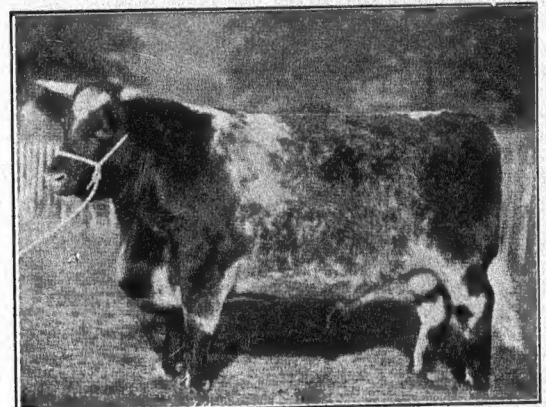
Clydesdale stallion "Cralgie Sensation," holder of the Glasgow senior premium in 1915

breed in the world. For drawing power and activity the Clydesdale stands supreme. It is the firm belief of those most competent to judge that the Clydesdale will always command a good price. And why? Because he is built upon the proper lines, and can move along at a good pace with a heavy load. These specially distinguishing characteristics are gaining him favor in many parts of the world. Up to the outbreak of the war he was popular in every one of the "Britains beyond the Seas," and other countries were beginning to make inquiries for breeding stock. South America was awakening to the fact that the Clydesdale had at last approached the ideal of the stockmen of that country, and he was ousting the Shire in certain instances. There they like a low set horse with a wide frame, and this they found they could get in combination with clean, flat bones, fine silky hair and wide open feet. South Africa, too, was taking a few, and the interest there has grown to such an extent that registration is being attended to with a marked degree of regularity.

## Exports to the States

Some twenty-odd years ago the United States of America imported a good many Clydesdales, but the stock sent abroad at that time was of such a character that the farmers there became disgusted, and a golden opportunity of securing a profitable market was let slip by the action of the unprincipled people at home who thought they could fill their pockets with American dollars by exporting horses with nothing to recommend them but pedigrees. Fortun-

ately the more recent exportations to the great republic have been of a high class, and I have no doubt that in the not distant future we will see a decided revival of the export trade to that part of the world. Canada knows the Clydesdale, and when Canadian farmers are prepared to buy more horses



"Calrnoosh Conqueror," W. M. Cazalet's Shorthorn steer, first at Birmingham and Norwich

they will know where to find them. During the past two years the trade with the Dominion has not been upon extensive lines, but there may have been reasons for this which are not to be regarded as showing any falling off in the interest of the Canadian people in the Scottish draft horse. Perhaps the tightness of the money market may be assigned as the leading one. A few have been sold for exportation to Canada this year, and at the time of writing about a score more are being got ready for shipment. Quite a number of Clydesdales have been bought by Russian agents in recent years for the grading up of the native stock, and a considerable order was on hand for stallions and mares when hostilities were commenced. Russia is indeed likely to become a pretty extensive customer when once again they and we have settled down to our peaceable avocations. France and Belgium have to a very great extent been denuded of their breeding stock, and the gallantry of the Clydesdale behind the firing lines, in drawing heavy guns and in shifting weighty wagons, has elicited the admiration of all. It is firmly believed in Scotland—and I think there is good ground for holding the opinion—that many horses and mares will be purchased in this country for breeding purposes in the territories of the Allies when the war is over. These are some of the grounds for entertaining high hopes for the future of the Clydesdale business.

## High Prices Paid

Never in the history of the breed has more attention been paid to the rearing of first class stock than at the present moment, and the prices which are current, even now when war is raging and money is dear, are the biggest ever paid for Clydesdales of both sexes. The Clydesdale holds the record for a highest price for a draft animal, namely \$47,500, paid at auction for the horse "Baron of Buchlyvie" (11263), and quite recently a second highest price of \$26,250 was given for a nine-year-old son of this horse, named "Bonnie Buchlyvie" (14032). As in the case of the Shires, I will quote the figures at a recent dispersion sale of Clydesdales, that of the breeding stock belonging to the representatives of the late Robert Brydon, of Seaham Harbor, on the English side of the border. One hundred animals of all ages made the splendid average of \$1,059.50. Five yearling colts averaged \$772; three two-year-old colts, \$457 each; twelve stallions, \$3,771.50; one gelding, \$525; thirty-four mares, \$784; seven three-year-old mares, \$825; twenty-two Clydesdale foals, \$329.50; seven two-year-old fillies, \$1,061.50; and nine yearling fillies, \$499. These averages are proof positive of the stable character of the Clydesdale trade. At a recent three-day sale at Lanark, when 1,031 Clydesdales of all ages, drawn from every part of the country, and consisting exclusively of surplus stock, which, in the majority of cases, is in reality the less valuable of the animals on hand, the average was the quite respectable one of \$260 each. In general the terms for premium horses are the highest ever paid and some of the animals kept at stud are at quite extravagant rates. For instance during the past season

Continued on Page 21



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## SORROW'S SHADOW

By Fannie Stearns Davis

Some day, when I am drest in shimmer-stuff,  
With yellow roses at my breast and hair;  
When just the air and sunlight seem enough  
To make the whole world delicately rare;  
When people love me, and I them, and all  
My heart is like a hill-brook's lilted call.

Then, if I pass Her, in her dim black dress,  
With heavy eyelids darkened by old tears,  
I feel a sudden clutch of loneliness;  
I stare down vistas of unsparkling years,  
And there behold myself clad close in black,  
With tired brows, thin hands, and aching back.

Oh, Sorrow's Shadow! let me be awhile!  
Wreck not my happy yellow roses; set  
No watch upon my sudden cry and smile.  
Why should I not forget—ah, half-forget!—  
That Sorrow's Self will meet me some strange day,  
And take my hand, nor let me dance away?  
—The Youth's Companion.

## THRIFT

With the steady drain of the war continuing day by day, week by week, and month by month, the necessity for thrift in the home becomes more and more imperative. In the first flush of prosperity following upon our bumper crop, we people of Western Canada are apt to forget that every shell fired over a war trench in either direction makes the world poorer to the full amount of its cost. Whatever the moral issues involved it is conceded by economists that war is economically a sheer waste. In due time will come the day of reckoning, when the war which is being paid for today in blood will have to be paid for over again in money.

And where is the money to be found? Some people will pay the extra tax out of their abundance and scarcely feel the pinch, but in most households it will be saved by the housewife out of the family budget thru a careful pruning of expenses.

Our past, the happy-go-lucky, care-free life of the dwellers in a new country where work is plentiful and land is cheap has been a poor preparation for practicing thrift and economy in the home. Yet if we are to compete successfully with a nation which has a genius for arranging these domestic matters swiftly and efficiently we must right about face today.

By thrift in this case is not meant niggardly scrimping and saving and doing without those things which are really required to make the home a comfortable and efficient place to live and work in. It refers rather to the elimination of stupid expenditure and wasteful habits. Many of our country families are kept poor all their lives by the man's mania for buying machinery and more machinery, while in other homes there is enough wasted to make all the difference between comfort and poverty.

In order to bring this question seriously before our readers I am going to ask a very great favor of the housewives who read this page. I would like a very large number of them to sit down and write out their family budgets, showing just what it costs to live on the farm, giving the amounts expended on fuel, clothing, household equipment and food of various kinds. If preferred the writer's name will be withheld and a pen name printed.

In this way we may be able to discover where the leaks occur, and women who have made a great success of clothing and feeding their families on a moderate sum may be able to suggest a practical remedy.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## HAWAII

On this page will appear next week the first installment of an illustrated serial article dealing with the industries of Hawaii.

## A FURNISHING PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you please tell me thru the Country Homemakers how to furnish my house of which I will give you a sketch. It is a square house facing the east. There are four rooms downstairs—kitchen, dining room, parlor and den. The dining room is a very light room. It has a bay window in the south. The woodwork is mahogany stain and varnished. The walls plastered. Would you advise me to paint the walls or paper them, and what color would harmonize best with woodwork? What color of curtains and linoleum would be best? The room is 12 by 14 feet. I have sideboard and table and chairs oak finish and some enlarged photos in gilt frames.

The parlor has two windows, one large one in the east, one not so large in the south. The woodwork is the same as the dining room. I have no furniture in it at all. Please tell me how to furnish it not too elaborate. The room is 12 by 12 feet. There is an arch between it and the dining room. What color of curtains and rugs should I use; the rug to be priced about \$20 or \$25.

The den is 8 by 10 feet and has a window in the east. The woodwork the same as the other rooms

and I have no furniture in it. Please tell me how to furnish it and which, it would be best, to paint the walls or paper them. I will enclose 10 cents if you will please send me samples.

MRS. JAMES AIKEN.

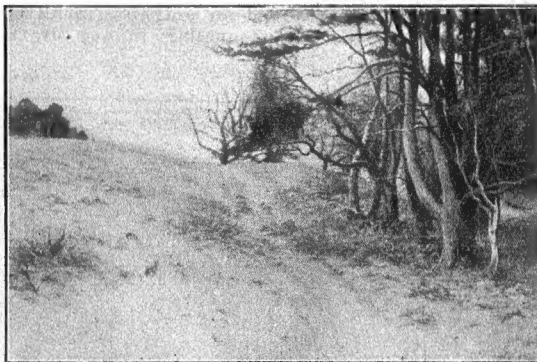
Carman P.O., Manitoba.

## Answer

It is too bad you did not take into account your oak furniture when you decided upon the finish of your woodwork, as mahogany woodwork and oak furniture is a very unhappy combination. However, you can do something to remedy this mistake by doing your walls with the very flat deep buff I am sending you in a marked color card. You may think this too dead a shade, but a color with too much tan or yellow in it would look very ugly with your red woodwork, and especially so in the strong sunlight you have in these rooms.

I looked at several rugs for the parlor and found two that I liked very much in that beautiful Wilton make, 9 by 9 feet square. The first came in brown and terra cotta shades with a pattern of squares about five inches in size set in diamond fashion at \$27.00. There was also a beautiful fawn and green and rose all-over design at \$26.50. As the selection of these rugs is being depleted daily and the cost of them is advancing with every new shipment, it is economy to make the purchase at once if you intend to do it this year.

I should use glass curtains of plain cream scrim, with over-curtains of madras in green and rose if you feel like going to that expense. In the way of furniture I should advise you to purchase a mahogany centre table and willow chairs. These would be prettiest stained a soft green and fitted with cretonne cushions



THE FIRST OF WINTER'S SNOWS  
From a painting by Joseph Farquharson, R.A.

in green and fawn and rose. They would cost at that rate about \$9.25 and \$10.25. But if that is too expensive you can get quite pretty willow chairs in natural red willow, which is a pinkish fawn shade, at \$6.26 for the round base style and \$8.50 for the other style of which I am enclosing an illustration.

If you must use linoleum in the dining room let it be a very simple matting design in fawn or pale green, tho I should prefer a stained and waxed floor with a few brown or dull green rugs.

As to pictures, I personally am not much in favor of using photographs, enlarged or otherwise, for the adornment of our walls, especially as copies of great paintings are to be had at such very low prices. Upon application, The Perry Pictures Co., Boston, and Malden, Massachusetts, will be glad to send a catalog of their prints, and very good ones can be had from this company at five cents each. There is also a firm in this city selling colored prints of famous paintings at as little as fifteen cents or seven for one dollar. I would be glad to furnish the name of this firm to any of our readers upon application.

I would recommend the pale olive shade I have marked for the den walls, with thin gold colored curtains having a red or green border. You could use a brown crex grass rug for the floor and two or three of those Japanese grass chairs in natural color, which come at about six and a half dollars.

## SHOULD BE PATRIOTIC TAX

Dear Miss Beynon:—Now that the Nicolaeff discussion is almost over, as I judge, I am going to presume to say a word. I do not altogether know what the discussion was about. Like the old woman in Moliere, "He speaks so well I don't understand him a bit."

To come down from the sublime to the suburbs, I have come to the conclusion that most of the unrest, dissatisfaction and discord in Western country homes today is caused by a lack of money. The wife feels "sore" towards her husband, because after all the toil there is so little, and the man feels the same to—he hardly knows what or whom—that is sapping his life for nothing.

The farmer goes into town, creeping in the cold for miles with a load of oats. He doesn't know what he's going to get for them, he hasn't the setting of the

price—whatever "they" will give him. But when he goes to the store to buy things, the buyer doesn't set the price. Oh no! When he sells his grain, too, the freight is allowed out of it. He has to pay transportation, he is the seller. But if he sends to the city for a bill of goods he has to pay the freight. Buying or selling, he is the paymaster. That is why his farm is mortgaged; that is why his house is not finished or furnished; why his wife is shabby.

Now who, who is going to be the Moses to lead him out of all this? I see the implement men and banks forcing men to sell their grain below the cost of production in order to satisfy the indebtedness. Then when most of the grain is out of the farmers' hands up goes the price of all cereals. The mysterious "they" have raised the price of grain, and the humble peasant (or "independent farmer" I mean) shoulders more debt and raises another "bumper crop" for somebody else. His horses do not complain if they get enough hay and oats to keep them working, and, I suppose, neither should he if he gets enough to exist on—and is physically able to raise the "bumper crops."

Now I propose that people get their heads together and fix a minimum price for the common cereals, a trifle over the cost of production anyway, below which a farmer cannot be forced to sell his grain. And if any creditor wishes him to settle up while the grain is below that minimum he must either take the grain itself, allowing that price for it, or allow the farmer to keep it until it reaches that price. Carpenters and other artisans have a scale of wages and, of course, they take more when they can get it, but only by union can the trades fight their way and the same with the farmers. Now let us calculate this out—the price at which grain can be raised at a fair profit over production, and all who sell below this be classed as "scabs."

Our representatives at Ottawa do us no good. In fact East is not West, nor West, East any more. We have outgrown the East. Even Winnipeg seems pretty far East to us folks in Alberta and B.C. The West has what one might call a national spirit and life of its own, none the less loyal to the Empire, but feeling that Ottawa is insufficient for it and non-representative of it. I think it is time there was a friendly split-up.

Another thing that I think a great mistake is raising money for the soldiers or the Patriotic Fund in a non-governmental way. The government should do it all and then tax the people to pay for it all. As it is the warm-hearted and generous are being over-bleed and great colonies of foreigners, neutrals and aliens, are "sitting tight," piling up the money and it isn't costing them a cent. Besides this, the more voluntary donations there are the less the taxes will be. So we are taking out of our own pockets and putting it into those of these foreigners, and at the same time the soldiers and their dependants are not getting a cent more than they should get.

I thought of sending this letter to the "Mail Bag," but concluded that it was all really the business of the Country Homemakers. Now, Miss Beynon, will you and the rest of your readers consider these "grouches" of mine and show me wherein I am right or wrong?

"WOLF WILLOW."

To put the cart before the horse and begin with your last matter first, I am glad you said what you did about the Patriotic Fund, only I would go further than you and throw in the Red Cross for good measure. It seems to me that when a country goes to war neither the soldiers themselves, when they are wounded, nor the dependents of those soldiers at home should be at the mercy of occasional and spasmodic charity, or indeed subjects of charity at all.

As to the farmer's returns for his labor, I think that Free Trade would do a bit and the education of the voter to cast his ballot in his own interests instead of following like a lamb in the wake of his party would do a bit more.

F. M. B.

## EVERYDAY HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

### Burning Table Scraps

In burning table scraps containing grease or powdery substances, the unpleasant flash and cloud of smoke may be avoided by first placing the scraps in a bag or piece of old newspaper.

### To Clean a Food Chopper

Take a piece of raw potato and put thru the chopper after using. Every particle of food is forced out, leaving in the machine only the raw potato, which is much easier to clean out than anything else.

### Saving Steps

The modern housewife knows that time and strength must be saved if she is to perform all of her duties. To economize both she should have on hand a tray to take with her on her first trip to the cupboard as she starts to prepare a meal. On it she can place everything that she will need for her cooking, thus saving many trips to and fro. She can use the tray also in setting the table and clearing it, and she will find her work considerably lightened.



# The United Farmers of Ontario

By Prof. C. B. SISSONS

In the West they are accustomed to speak of the effete East, and perhaps with some reason. Undoubtedly much of the best blood of the East has been drained to the West, along with some of the worst, or, at any rate, some of the least successful. Altho rural districts in Ontario have suffered severely as to population by reason of the superior attractions of the West and of the cities, still the province remains agricultural to a much greater extent than most people imagine. And the agricultural possibilities of Ontario have hardly been realized. Most good farmers even could easily double their output if more capital were available and more intensive methods employed, while thousands of acres which are lying more or less idle, generations to come will see profitably cultivated or reforested under public supervision. Co-operation is one of the things which will help to this end, and it may be of interest to western readers to know the extent to which Ontario farmers have been able to develop this idea.

## At the Siege of Ottawa

In December, 1910, a great deputation met at Ottawa, and stormed the parliament buildings. A more impressive spectacle has seldom been witnessed on Parliament Hill than that of the thousand farmers marching up to lay their resolutions before the House. So impressive was the spectacle and so impressively was the case presented that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was induced to take "the fatal plunge," which in the end may prove to have been nothing more than a chastening and invigorating dive. Everywhere this deputation was described as a western deputation; everywhere the movement was spoken of as that of the western farmers. It was not generally known, or at least emphasized, that almost half the representatives were from the East, and that some of the most useful work in committee and on the floor of the House was done by eastern delegates. No words will be longer retained in memory than those of the Quebec veteran, Robert Sellers: "The farmers have come here to get justice, and justice they will get. It is not a favor they ask. We are determined not to go on always paying tribute to the favored class. Last night in the House of Commons I heard a nice spoken young man talking of a compulsory eight-hour day for laborers on public works. This morning thousands of delicate women all over Canada had to leave their beds before daybreak and go to cold stables to milk the cows. The fight we have entered upon for better conditions on the farms, a square deal to the farmers, will go on in growing strength until our cause is won."

However, it is not my purpose to argue that the East has been in any sense the leader in the great farmers' movement, or that Ontario's showing in the last federal election was less than an indication of the weakness of the spirit of organized agriculture in that province. I simply wished to point out that the movement is by no means exclusively a western movement, before going on to show the extent to which it has progressed and the reason why it has not progressed further than it has.

## Beginning of the Grange

In 1874 the Dominion Grange, an importation from the United States, was organized in Ontario. Once under way so rapidly did its numbers increase that in the 80's it had a membership of more than 50,000. Co-operation was a new thing in those days, and in Ontario it became "the rage" among the farmers, with the inevitable result. The growth was so rapid that it was unhealthy. A fire insurance company promised to protect the property of all farmers at very low rates, the Grange Wholesale Supply Company was to sell all kinds of groceries and other necessities, while the People's Salt Company was to provide salt for the cattle upon a thousand hills and their owners. This was all very good, but the Grange had neither a system nor a trained body of business men adequate to such large commercial undertakings. As a result co-operation got a set-back in Ontario so serious that even today it

has not by any means recovered. On all sides you will hear the contention that farmers will never stick together.

## U.F.O. Organized

In the meantime co-operation has grown in other countries, and in Western Canada a class consciousness has developed among farmers by reason of the necessity for improving impossible economic conditions. When the West gets an idea it does not believe in putting it in cold storage. The result has been the marvellous growth of the great agricultural organizations in the three prairie provinces. The united farmers of the West have had energy to spare for missionary objects. In the summer of 1913 Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers, and J. J. Morrison, secretary of the Grange, got together. That fall a dozen leading agriculturalists of the West visited Toronto to be present at the christening of the new Ontario society, namely, The United Farmers of Ontario and The United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited. The organization of the two companies was rendered necessary by the Joint Stock Companies' Act, which provides that only those who hold stock can be members of a company doing business with the public. It was felt that the organization should not be restricted to those who were prepared to purchase stock. Consequently the co-operative company was given the financial and commercial end of the work, and the larger sister organization was entrusted with the educational and social activities.

## Affiliated Organizations

At the present time the number of societies directly or indirectly connected with the farmers' movement in Ontario is in the neighborhood of five hundred. Already, in 1913, there were in the field branches of the Grange and also a large number of farmers' clubs under the patronage of the Ontario government. Some fifty of these latter have affiliated with the United Farmers, some seventy-five others have bought stock, and some three hundred more, while neither affiliating nor buying stock, are doing business thru the new co-operative society. In addition to these there are some twenty surviving branches of the old Grange, and fifty groups who bear the name of the new organization. The United Farmers of Ontario have in this respect a more difficult task than the united farmers of the West, that for the time being they must put new wine in old bottles. In this case, however, the bottles are not so old, it would appear, as to endanger the contents.

## Co-operative Business

It was really October, 1914, before the United Farmers' Co-operative Company settled itself to the task of buying and selling for its patrons. In that

month it did \$6,256.53 worth of business, and in April, 1915, the business was \$39,169.92. The average business for the past year was about \$25,000 per month. This may seem very small to westerners who are accustomed to dealing with business running to the millions, but it must be remembered that the East is constitutionally slow in getting started, and, besides, the memory of the failure of the commercial operations of the Grange is still fresh.

Last season the company's business was practically all in buying, with the following items most prominent: Feedstuff, coal, seeds, binder twine, fencing, machinery and hardware. This season the selling of produce is being undertaken, both selling as between one group of farmers and another, and also the selling in the city of such commodities as potatoes, apples, hay, poultry and eggs. At present the company is handicapped by want of a warehouse, and by the way in which the distribution of produce is hampered in a city which is the hive of Canadian Protectionist sentiment. However, the management is determined to err on the side of caution, and does not desire to encourage growth at the expense of health, or to handle goods which cannot be handled with complete satisfaction to buyer and seller alike. It has not followed the European plan, which creates large profits for the company to be divided among the stock holders, but rather endeavors to charge as small a commission as possible and secure the most favorable price for the farmer.

## Co-operative Dividends

\* The constitution provides that no more than 7 per cent. can be distributed by way of dividend to the stock holders. Any profit above this amount is distributed among the branches doing business in proportion to the business done. The organization, it should be noted, is thoroughly democratic. Each individual or branch holding shares has only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held.

## Trade Bulletins

Monthly trade bulletins are published for the information of patrons. Perhaps an extract from that of October 15 may be of interest:

"Thanks to the support and liberal patronage of the local organizations, your office staff is now nicely settled in the new offices at 110 Church Street, where they will be proud to welcome any of you who may be coming to the city.

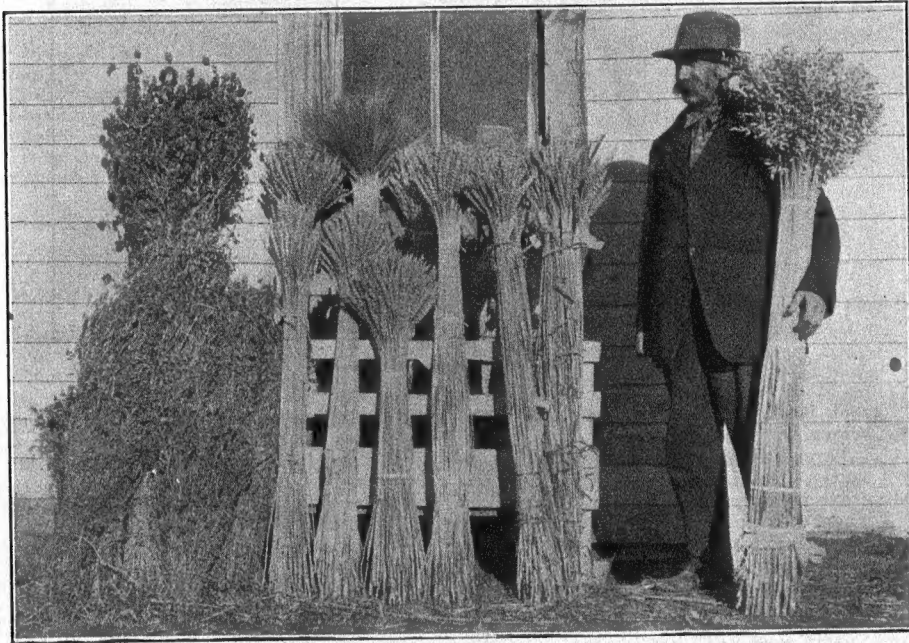
"Our expanding business is bringing with it new experiences, some of which are rather awkward, for instance: The express company has deposited at our office, which is not a warehouse, such things as empty sacks, live poultry, dressed poultry, fruit, eggs, etc. We have not even a wheelbarrow at the office with which to shift these goods to the places where they are wanted, besides the stenographer and rest of the staff are too busy to go out peddling, so please do not ship anything in until you have definite shipping instructions, so the goods may go direct to places where wanted.

"Correspondence is being exchanged in consideration of next season's binder twine contracts. The success of the twine business this season is reflected in the fact that so far as estimates have come in for next season's wants they are over double of what the same clubs took this year. Please aid us in getting good terms for next season by sending in your estimates soon.

"Agricultural implements and machinery at special prices. The Noxon Company is at our service. We have sold considerable of their goods, and have much pleasure in stating that we are receiving some fine commendations regarding them. The Noxon line covers binders, reapers, mowers, hay racks, rotary side delivery rakes, hay loaders, spring tooth lever harrows, spike tooth lever harrows, disc harrows, diamond drag harrows, cultivators, seeders, seed drills with or without fertilizer attachments, lime distributors, scufflers, pulpers, wheelbarrows, and sleighs. Shake off your fears, send in your orders,

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## THE WHEAT WIZARD



Red Clover  
Alfalfa  
1st cutting  
2nd cutting  
3rd cutting

Marquis Wheat  
Selection No. 6 Marquis  
O.A.C. No. 21 Barley  
Dominion Wheat  
1st prize and 3rd sweepstakes, Denver  
Winter Wheat

Red Bobs Wheat  
Kitchener Wheat Selections  
1st prize hard spring  
wheat in sheaf class

Victory Oats  
1st prize and  
sweepstakes

Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., with some of his 1915 prize grains and grasses



# A Desert Eden

A NOVELETTE

By Edwin L. Sabin

Continued from Last Week

"Felt like it. That's all I can say. Anyway, I put the message thru, on the chance. I can try again. I left the sounder so that if anything comes in I'll know."

"They ought to be calling us; they ought to be calling us, sir," grumbled the colonel. "Worst case of negligence I ever met. It's a court-martial offense. The operator ought to be shot. They all ought to be shot, every one of them."

"But, papa! It isn't late. They wouldn't think anything about it. We might be enjoying a ride by moonlight," reminded the girl, with a spontaneous merry laugh.

The colonel grunted. Mrs. Bool plaintively groaned.

"I'd better spread the beds right where you are, under the pinon, hadn't I, colonel?" queried the young man, briskly overhauling the aeroplane effects.

He returned with an armful of wraps—steamer-rugs, mackintosh lap-ropes, etc. The girl helped him sort them. Mrs. Bool looked on apathetically.

The colonel endeavored to preserve a stoical calmness, as befitted an old campaigner. But his cigar puffed rapidly, and with gingerly touch he located the tender points of his external anatomy.

"There," prompted the girl, surveying the so-called bed as carefully laid out. "Now, Mama, you and papa can turn in right away, so you won't catch cold. Danny and I'll be washing the dishes at the pool."

Mrs. Bool allowed herself to be tucked in, under steamer-rug, her head upon a rolled-up coat and beneath her opened parasol.

The colonel half reclined, cloaked in a mackintosh, his helmet pulled well down. He wheezed, but appeared resigned to the worst.

"Don't be gone long, dear," cautioned Mrs. Bool. "Really, you could let the dishes rest until morning."

"It's such a lovely night. And I don't want to go to bed yet."

"Try the wireless again, sir," murmured the colonel.

The young man did.

"Nothing doing, sir," he reported after he had vainly sent the spark again and again into the vastness overhead.

"I don't see what's the matter with the confounded thing. It works all right at this end."

The colonel snorted drowsily. In his snort was indignation, resentment, and contempt, boding ill for the other end.

The girl had strode from the camp to the edge of the mesa, not far, and was standing looking out. Leaving the instrument the young man joined her. That utter quiet still prevailed.

The night had set in; all traces of the sun had vanished from the sky; the full moon, large and rotund and shining white, was well up, flooding earth and sky.

Below the mesa edge the desert was exposed almost as plainly as by day, save that its tint was silvery, not ruddy yellow. Outward it stretched, silent, glamorous, ghostly, as pure in its chaste transformation as the girl herself, midway stationed thus between it and the spangled, silver-flooded dome above.

Neither the man nor the girl spoke for a few moments; they gazed out into the transparent sea, of which the desert might have been the bottom.

The girl's parted lips emitted a sigh of content.

"Beautiful, beautiful," she murmured. "It's fairy-land—we're all—enchanted!"

"Not even a coyote barks. We're insulated from the world."

She sighed again, happily.

"Who cares for the world, far away? What do New York and Chicago and railroad trains and shops and army-posts amount to in the desert? Only—I suppose we've got to wash those dishes!"

They turned at the camp to gather up

the supper utensils. The colonel already was snoring; Mrs. Bool, entirely concealed, was breathing gutturally and significantly.

## CHAPTER II.

### A Startling Discovery.

In the moonlight the two young people crossed the mesa for the reservoir. Their footsteps thru the brush was the only sound abroad. Warm and mysterious by day, cool and mysterious was the mesa by night.

All objects were revealed, but in a different phase. Both in white, the twain moved amid it like happy spirits of a realm which none else knew.

"I wonder if we'll see anybody this time," breathed the girl. "Perhaps the owners of the garden come here nights to work."

"Quien sabe?" he answered softly. "They could show us the way down then."

"I don't want to go down," she retorted wilfully. "I want to stay. I could be perfectly happy here for a long, long time. It is such perfect peace."

"Well, we'll stay then," he assured; "if we can persuade your father and mother."

"Sh!" she cautioned. "Here's the

tal—appeared amid the waiting rows.

The twain paused; the young man advanced, inspecting closer. He stopped.

"Has somebody been here?" called the girl softly.

"Come and see," he bade, straightening.

She advanced to his side.

"They've been watered!" She spoke with awe. "They have, haven't they, Danny? They're wetter than when we were here before?"

"And never a footprint; that's the queer part of it. But they certainly have been watered. Moreover, the hoe is gone!"

The two pondered, standing close together, eyes and ears alert to pierce the mystery surrounding.

"I'll dare you to look into the cave," whispered the girl.

"Will you stay here?"

She answered instantly with sudden alarm.

"No. I'll go, too."

The cave would solve the enigma!

By day it had been empty; but now in the night-time—what? The inmate would be at home. He had watered his garden; that was proof of his presence; the cave was of course his sleeping place.

The young man hesitated.

Alone he would not. But Bowie was

that she was not there. She was so precious to defend.

Hand in hand they circuted, on tip-toe. No sound beyond themselves could be heard. The cave opened in front of them; from their distance they halted to reconnoiter. The moonlight fell broad and reassuring, flooding the shelf-rock and penetrating the shallow cell; all was apparently as when inspected in the afternoon. Man and girl advanced boldly; the cave was empty.

"I'll be darned," muttered the young man. He was disappointed. Having taken the risk, he would like to have made it count.

"So will I, Danny," agreed the girl. Again sudden alarm seized her. She felt the fear that he had felt. "Oh, supposing the cave person is at the camp! I thought I heard mama call! Let's go out where we can see."

In a sudden flurry of trepidation she fled for some vantage point outside the cedars, scurrying like a wraith, so swiftly that he did not catch up with her until they were in the open.

Hence they had view unobstructed, across to the pinons; they could see the planes of the airship—the trees marking the camp—even Mrs. Bool's parasol. All was undisturbed, somnolent.

Thruout the length and breadth of the mesa nothing stirred; truly it was a spot enchanted.

The girl's breath subsided, with a long respiration of relief.

"They're all right," she said. "I don't see how there can be anybody up here except ourselves. The garden tends to itself; it's an automatic garden. We'll wash the dishes now; shall we, Danny? You can wipe."

"We must be sparing of the rinsing," he said. "This reservoir is priceless. Water in this country can't be replaced. It doesn't flow in as it flows out, like eastern rivers."

They sat at the marge of the pool, in the moonlight. Surely an occupation rated so prosaic never had surroundings so poetic.

The brilliant silver shine like the tropics, the quiet, burly cedars, their squat, shaggy trunks and gnarled boughs in bold relief and casting black shadows, the brushy level beyond, the haunted garden near, the sense of elevation above the sleeping desert, combined for an effect of peace and aloofness. It might be but a dream.

The girl daintily polished the few dishes with a wet napkin and the man wiped them with a dry one.

She ceased, and sitting upright, on the low embankment, with hands folded in her lap, gazed afar.

"Don't you think the post will send for us right away?"

"If they get the message. But that wireless acts queer. As I said, nothing comes in, and I'm not at all certain that anything goes out."

"They'll send some time, tho."

"Oh, yes; as soon as they find we're missing. But this little mesa is only a speck on the desert. They'll have considerable scouting to do."

"Poor papa and mama."

"Poor Kunke, too." He shot this jealous shaft, and relented. "But I'll take back whatever I've said of him. He's all right. And I have him to thank for landing us here."

"Why?" She spoke dreamily.

"What why?"

"I mean—"

"He left that loose bolt in the machine, didn't he? I knew it was loose before we'd gone twenty miles; and then it was too late to turn back. We had to make the best landing that we could."

"He's a West Point graduate, tho."

"I've had that dinned into me before."

"I'm not 'dinning,' Danny," she reproached, gently.

"I know it—dear. You're an angel."



She fled for some vantage point

pool, isn't it? We mustn't disturb the brownies."

Threading the cedars, they peered intently, walking expectantly; but the grove proffered no fluttering figures; and when they emerged they found the pool glistening by moonlight as lonely as in the sunlight.

For a moment they gazed, waiting; the girl's hand slipped into the mar's.

"Let's go on to the garden," she whispered; and setting down their dishes they proceeded.

All illuminated by the generous silver shine, in its open plot lay the garden; squash and melon and corn and beans uplifting as if entranced by the splendor of the night.

But the plot was as deserted as before; no gardener—mortal or semi-mor-

tal, dependent upon him, and he was weaponless. He had not even a pocket knife; the whole party was defenseless.

However, if the mesa's inhabitant or inhabitants were unfriendly, why had they not attacked the party before? Exposed to any eye, he and Bowie had crossed the mesa unmolested.

Or was the attack planned for this very moment, when a portion of the camp was asleep, and the other portion absent?

He listened; no sound of blow or voice came from the pinon clump. Peace reigned.

"Shall we?" pleaded the girl, tremulously. "Let's. Then we'd know."

"Come on," he yielded. She was right. But for the instant he wished

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**DISTRICT No. 11 CONVENTION**

The Slogan for 1916 is

**"Every Member a Life Member."**

The annual convention of District No. 11 was held at North Battleford on December 8 and 9, and was fairly well attended, 78 delegates registering, despite the fact that the notice given had been somewhat short. The meeting was held in the Collegiate Institute, which was placed at our disposal by the city authorities. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Foley and Commissioner Wright, of the Board of Trade. J. H. Wesson, Forest Bank, was elected secretary.

Thos. Sales, director for District 11, then gave a stirring address, dealing fully with the work in the district for the past year, also reviewing the actions of the Central Executive. Amongst the most important things dwelt upon in his address were Free Wheat, the very mention of which was received with applause by the audience. The work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the recent meeting with the commercial representatives in Winnipeg, the appointment of a permanent board of appeal re grading of grain were dealt with and also our attitude to the Patriotic Fund, he taking the position that the raising of funds for the dependents of the men who had gone to fight the battles of the nation should not be a matter of voluntary charity, but should be a national duty. He also dealt with the Hafford appeal case, which was successfully contested by the Association, and the right of our incorporated Locals to carry on their own business established beyond any doubt; also the question of compulsory education.

A resolution committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Collins, of Wirral; George Truscott, West Eagle Hills; and G. Orchard, of Halcynia.

Organization work was then dealt with and short addresses were given by the various sub-organizers; J. Wesson, Maidstone; Geo. Truscott, and others. C. Davis, of Willow Heights, another of the sub-organizers, also gave a splendid address on this subject.

The Central Secretary, J. B. Musselman, was in attendance on Thursday morning, and dealt with the new distribution of districts, after which nominations for district director for 1916 were taken.

Thos. Sales was the choice of the Convention, and the names of C. Davis and B. Saloway, of Halcynia, were voted on for second choice, resulting in C. Davis winning out.

At the afternoon session the meeting was addressed by Mrs. Jno. Ames, of Hanley, executive member of the Women's Section of the G.G.A., who delivered a very thoughtful, capable and interesting speech on the various lines of work being carried on by the W.G.G.A. Mr. Scharfe, of Meota, followed with a very interesting account of community laundries as carried on in various places in the state of Minnesota.

**The Co-operative Enterprise**

J. B. Musselman, in a clear cut, forcible speech, outlined the work not only of the past but of the future, dealing with the closer federation of the various farmers' organizations, the attempted boycott by established trade interests, the need for capital to carry on the co-operative enterprises of the association, and the plans for the raising of such capital. In a lengthy speech, he showed a masterly grasp of his subject and many times he aroused his audience to tumultuous applause. At the close of his speech the following resolution was carried unanimously: Resolved, That this convention heartily commend the work of various executive officers of all the Western farmers' organizations and of our Central Executive for their effort to bring about a federation of all these bodies on the basis of local units, provincial central bodies and inter-provincial central bodies. Further, that wherever feasible and in so far as practicable the profits of all the bodies should, after paying interest only on capital, be distributed to their shareholder members on the basis of the business done.

Then followed a very interesting discussion on the ways and means of raising capital, many questions being asked as to the debentures to be issued, and

the Life Membership scheme, finally the following resolution was carried unanimously: Resolved, that this convention heartily approves of the plan of the Central Executive for raising capital for the Trading Department by the sale of Life Memberships and Capital Debentures as outlined by the secretary, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the plan.

Did they support the plan? As the chairman, Thos. Sales, declared the resolution carried, he made the remark, "Now, boys, it's up to you," and amidst enthusiastic cheering they stormed the platform, surrounded the Central secretary and kept him busy signing up applications for Life Memberships and Debentures. There is no wonder after a scene like that, at the Central secretary making the remark that he came to North Battleford to receive his inspiration. It establishes beyond any doubt that the plan for raising capital is going to be both popular and successful.

**Late Mr. Green**

Resolutions carried are as follows: Resolved, that we place on record an appreciation of the work done for this association by the late Fred W. Green, and that we feel deeply the loss sustained by his untimely decease.

Resolved, that this convention heartily endorses the stand taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in its demand on the Dominion Government for immediate steps to be taken to secure "Free Wheat."

Resolved, that this convention favors the establishment of Co-operative packing plants and stock yard.

Resolved, that this Convention deems it advisable that every child in Saskatchewan shall be taught the English language.

Resolved, that the seed grain competition of 1916 is in the best interests of the Association and that each Local should carefully study the conditions governing the competition and do their utmost to make it a success.

Resolved, that the convention reaffirms its position in support of Free Trade.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention a government grant of two-thirds of the prize moneys paid out be allowed to any branch of the S.G.G.A. upon the recommendation of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture.

**A National Responsibility**

Resolved, that this convention places itself on record as firmly of the opinion that the care of returned soldiers, and dependents of soldiers is a matter of national responsibility, and that in no sense should this work be dependent upon voluntary contributions, and, further, that the funds requisite for this purpose should be raised by an equitable method of taxation, distributing the burden amongst all the people.

**A Social Evening**

On the last evening of the convention a concert was given. Mayor Foley kindly consented to occupy the chair. Addresses were delivered by Principal Quance, of the Collegiate, J. B. Musselman, and J. G. Rayner, representative of the College of Agriculture. The usual votes of thanks were passed to the mayor, council and citizens of North Battleford, and to those who kindly assisted in the concert, and the delegates, after a profitable and pleasant time, departed for home to report to their various Locals, carrying with them the slogan for 1916, "Every Member a Life Member."

**DISTRICT No. 8 CONVENTION**

To Officers and Members in District No. 8:—Kindly note that the Convention for District No. 8 will be held in Davidson, January 4. President Maharg or Secretary Musselman—possibly both—will be in attendance, and also Directors Sales and Reid. It is earnestly requested that at least one repre-

sentative from each Local should be present at this Convention.

THORNE M. EDDY,  
District Director.

**EMERGENCY FUND****Another Appeal from a Judge's Finding**

Here is another instance of how the Emergency Fund is used to fight for the protection of the farmers. As in all test cases, when we appeal such a case it is a matter not alone of the party immediately concerned, but of thousands of farmers now and hereafter. It was held in this case practically that the farmer must pay the full purchase price, not only whether a machine will or will not do the work it was sold to do, but that even if the machine was sold contrary to the laws of the province he must still pay. We mean to find out.

The case is Haug Bros. & Nellemoe vs. Murdock, a farmer of Gull Lake. Our solicitor cites the case as follows: "The facts in this case arise out of the purchase by the defendant from the plaintiff in June, of 1911, of a 30 h.p. Avery Alberta Special engine. On the trial Judge Elwood found that the boiler was not constructed according to the plans and specifications issued by the department. The Steam Boilers' Act provides that every new boiler sold or exchanged since January 1, 1911, should be constructed in accordance with the specifications set forth in the regulations issued by the department. A regulation of the department provided that where boilers were not so constructed the inspector should penalize each boiler by reduction in the allowance of steam pressure. Judge Elwood held that the effect of the statutes and regulation read together was to make this the only penalty, with the result that if an engine were sold which was not constructed according to the statutory requirements the penalty was inflicted on the farmer and not on the company.

The appeal was argued before the court en banc in the early part of the month, and judgment was reserved and will be given on January 7."

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

**DISTRICT CONVENTIONS**

The following is a list of the district conventions, giving district, director, date and place:

District 1, W. H. Beesley, to be announced later, Elbow; 6, F. W. Redman, January 4, Indian Head; 8, T. M. Eddy, January 4, Davidson; 13, W. H. Lilwall, January 11-12, Saskatoon; 14, T. M. Morgan, to be announced later, Swift Current; 15, Frank Burton, to be announced later, Assiniboia; 16, W. T. Hall, to be announced later, Conquest.

**PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND****Removing the Mountain**

The great results already attained by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Acre Fund will surely prove to be a wholesome dose of medicine for those who have been inclined to pessimism. It has been said that "Faint heart never won fair lady," and just as surely it can be said that no great cause was ever won without effort. A tremendous amount of effort has been put into this scheme, and that effort is now having its reward in a magnificent success. The position at the time of writing—December 8—is as follows: Number of acres promised, 5,180; grain actually received, 33,000 bushels; cash received, \$7,320. These actual contributions in themselves represent a total of about 1,670,000 pounds of flour of the best grade. "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed ye shall say to this mountain, 'Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea,' and it shall be done." We are moving the mountain!

—S.W.Y.

**Some Good Samaritans**

We have still got Good Samaritans on the earth. One contributor, in sending in his contribution says: "I promised last

year at the convention I would do this, and I am going to fulfil it. I got hailed very bad, but I think I can still stand it. My neighbors, I think, got about forty bushels to the acre, but I didn't, so to be in line I'll send \$40." Another writes, "Some of my wheat—half of it—only graded No. 5, but I thought it only fair to give the best." Still another says, in sending a contribution of 20 bushels of wheat: "Sorry I cannot send more, as I got about three-quarters of my crop hailed. Perhaps you will have another acre contribution next year, when I hope I shall be able to touch the forty bushel mark." Verily, they have their reward.

—S.W.Y.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE COMPETITION**

Our members are evidently taking an interest in this competition, as up to the present four persons have sent in designs, each of which is evidence of careful thought on the part of the designer, they having kept the principles of the association well before them, and, moreover, have made a praiseworthy attempt to embody these principles in their designs. The names of the competitors are as follows: H. Cressy, Dollard; Rovis Reeves, Brithdir; D. Mc. Allan, Dinsmore; and J. Carruthers, Wiseton. We hope to receive many other designs in the near future.

—S.W.Y.

**WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US**

Relative to the forthcoming annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to be held in Saskatoon, the Phoenix of that city has the following to say:

**Mayor Harrison Pleased**

Mayor Harrison returned from Regina this morning, where he interviewed the executive of the Grain Growers' convention regarding the place of holding the 1916 convention.

"Saskatoon is indeed fortunate in having secured the convention of the Grain Growers' Association for 1916," he said.

"There are about 25,000 members of the Grain Growers' Association in this province, and the different branches are entitled to send one delegate for every ten members, besides which there is a ladies' auxiliary now in operation, from whom we may expect at least 400 or more delegates.

**Large Attendance Expected**

"While I do not expect the maximum number at this convention, I am convinced, after talking the matter over with the members of the executive, that there will be at least from 1,800 to 2,000 delegates present at the convention. It devolves upon the citizens of Saskatoon to see that they are hospitably received.

"The members of the Grain Growers' Association are very appreciative of the reception accorded them by the citizens of Saskatoon during the convention of 1913.

"Strenuous efforts were made by the other cities to capture the convention, and we are indebted to the board of trade for the splendid efforts put forth by them to obtain it for Saskatoon. We are also deeply indebted to the Hon. A. P. McNab, Murdo Cameron, reeve of the municipality of Cory; Will James Thompson, and Thos. Sales, for their splendid efforts to secure the convention for Saskatoon."

The Regina Province says:—The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association represents over 25,000 organized farmers, and their political, social and economic activities are intimately interwoven with the life of the province at large. Furthermore, the association represents the greatest variety of commercial undertakings which, thru a system of co-operation, have resulted profitably from the financial standpoint since their inauguration fifteen months ago.

The presence of the women of the province on an equality with the husbands and brothers, and with the same privileges, also gives the coming convention an added importance in the history of the organization, and marks a stepping stone in the social and economic history of this province.

To the grain growers, their wives and their children, a hearty welcome is assured from every citizen of Saskatoon.



## OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner . . . Edmonton  
 President—James Speakman . . . Penhold  
 Vice-Presidents—  
 E. W. Woods . . . Carstairs  
 S. S. Dunham . . . Lethbridge  
 Rice Sheppard . . . Edmonton  
 W. D. Trego . . . Gleichen  
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge . . . Calgary

## PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Some difficulties have arisen from the appeal made in our official circular No. 13 for aid to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The president of the Patriotic Fund committee for the southern half of Alberta told me the other day that the farmers generally were responding splendidly to the appeal. But our local unions and the local committees in some constituencies seem to find some difficulty in our request that U.F.A. contributions should go thru the Central office. The chief reason for this was that hints several times had been conveyed to me that farmers so far had been giving little or nothing, which was partly accounted for by the fact that farmers' contributions had gone into the local collections and so had been credited to the towns and villages that were the local centres. However, the chief thing that matters is that sufficient money shall be raised, and the local unions are of course perfectly free to work with the local committees in their constituencies and to pay their contributions into the local funds. Where this is done we should like to receive a statement of the amounts in the Central office, so that in the end we might be able to give a fair report of the total amount contributed by the U.F.A. On the other hand, when local unions send their contributions direct to the Central office these gifts will be credited to their constituencies against the amount which the constituency is expected to raise.

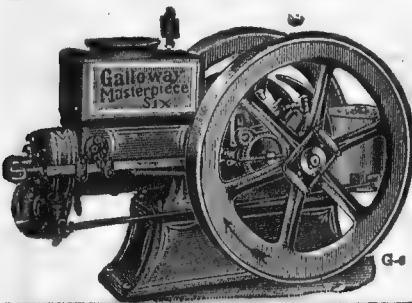
In regard to the Red Cross Fund we have heard no complaint, but wherever a local union finds it better to work with a local Red Cross Branch, or to form a Red Cross Branch in connection with the union, we shall be glad if they do so.  
 JAS. SPEAKMAN.

## WILKINSON NEWS

W. A. Wilkinson, secretary of Wilkinson Local Union, No. 636, reports that the union has not been holding regular meetings for some time, but hopes that they will be able to renew interest and hold meetings regularly from now on. He also hopes that they will be able to increase their membership. The district was hard hit by drought last year and the members were unable to do any co-operative purchasing. However, at the last meeting, held on December 4, it was decided to order a car of coal and also to obtain prices on flour and oatmeal both by the ton and by the car from different mills. They also hope to secure a branch of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. during the coming season.

## A COSMOPOLITAN UNION

When forwarding dues for thirty-three



## GET MY PRICE

WAIT DON'T BUY A Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

We give you MORE POWER for LESS MONEY because QUALITY is our watchword and volume our motto. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST OF LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece 5500 and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and made by the thousands on automatic machinery.

Sold to you direct for less money than engines go better, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash.

Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece 5500 in a perfect stream. WHY? Because we give

More Power For Less Money

than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, as practical college professors; have long stroke, large bore; heavy and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service.

When you buy a horse you don't want a five dollar pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled

By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demanded.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd., Dept. 11. Winnipeg, Manitoba



## Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin . . . Ranfurly  
 Edmonton—George Long . . . Namas  
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickary . . . Strome  
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan . . . Cowley  
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop . . . Beddington  
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham . . . Stettler  
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks . . . Jenner

members, Anton Sware, secretary of Swan Hill Local, No. 170, reports as follows: "I think our union is doing fine, which no doubt you will be pleased to hear. We are conducting our meetings once a month and we always have a fair number of members present. Having a membership of different nationalities it is sometimes necessary to translate from the English language into their native tongues, but no one seems to object to that and we all agree that the U.F.A. is a good thing for us. As I mentioned in the report to you, we shipped three carloads of cattle to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. which was a decided success and did much good in keeping the farmers united. Our women folks have joined with us and we expect they will be a great help to us in our work."

## MISSIONARY WORK

The following report has just been received from Wm. Hampshire, secretary of Prairie Park Union, No. 42: "Enclosed please find \$8.50 in payment of dues for seventeen members. I have been using this money in the fruit business in order to encourage the farmers south of us to take a stand with the U.F.A. The attempt has been so successful that Ex-President Wm. Grant, Senr., and myself were asked to go down and help them to organize on November 22 and they

cannot be obtained), and obtain certificates to that effect on standard certificate form. Ticket agents are supplied with standard certificates and are instructed to issue them on application. This applies only on tickets costing 50 cents or more.

Passengers boarding train at flag stations should retain duplex ticket issued by conductor, which, when properly endorsed by the secretary showing number in attendance at the meeting and validated, will be honored for ticket to original starting point under similar conditions applicable to standard certificates. No reduced fares will be granted to children of half fare age attending conventions held on certificate plan. Where delegates have to travel over more than one railway to reach place of meeting, they will require to purchase tickets and obtain certificates as above from each railway, unless otherwise arranged for and the issue of thru tickets authorized.

Secretary of convention is required to certify on each standard certificate, over his personal signature, that the person named on the certificate attended the convention and to state thereon the actual number of delegates who paid railway fare to the convention and who hold standard certificates to that effect. During the progress of the meeting all standard certificates held by the delegates should

the railway agent. 3. Unless surrendered to ticket agent for return trip purchased within three (3) days (Sundays excluded) after the adjournment of meeting on account of which it was issued. 4. Unless presented to ticket agent not less than ten minutes before train is due to leave. No certificates, except that of the standard form (procured from railway agent when purchasing ticket), will be honored.

When meeting is held at a junction point of two or more railways, it is not necessary that there should be the full number of delegates by each railway to secure tickets for return to original starting point at the above rates, but that fifty or one hundred delegates in all hold standard certificates receipted for railway fares they have paid when travelling to the meeting. Certificates are not transferable and will be dishonored and confiscated if transferred. No refund of fare will be made because of failure of delegates to obtain certificates or to observe the requirements of same. If holders of certificates purchase full fare tickets and they return before the requisite number of certificates have been validated by the railway agent, refund will not be made.

If tickets for the return of delegates are issued at less than two-thirds the one-way first class fare in consequence of incorrect certification of secretary, a bill will be rendered the secretary for each ticket for the difference between the rate at which delegates were returned and the rate agreed upon for the actual number in attendance holding standard certificates paying full railway fare to meeting, which he hereby agrees to pay.

## SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT DUHAMEL

We are in receipt of a good report of the Duhamel Local Union, No. 691, from J. J. Martz, secretary. A meeting was held on December 6 and a number of discussions took place on various subjects. A resolution in regard to cattle guard question on railway crossings was passed and the union hopes to have something to say in the discussion which will take place on this matter at our convention. J. Capsey is president for the coming year, Lew Hutchison, vice-president, and D. C. Stewart, secretary-treasurer. An entertainment committee was appointed, as the union has now realized that they had not been quite so successful as they might have been and are trying to stir up their old members as well as some new ones. Addresses were given by the new officers and altogether the meeting was a thoroughly successful one.

## PATRIOTIC PIE

We are in receipt of the splendid sum of \$116.54 as a contribution to the Red Cross Fund from Wavy Lake Union, No. 30. The report with this remittance reads as follows: "The above amount was raised at a pie social held by this union on Wednesday, November 24, and altho the gathering was not as large as has been seen on other occasions, everyone seemed anxious to do their share towards aiding such a noble cause, consequently never before was so large an amount raised. The program was composed chiefly of patriotic numbers in which the school children took part in a very creditable manner. The chief event was an address by Geo. P. Smith, M.P.P., of Camrose, in which he first of all gave a review of the war situation and then went on to show what our duty was in this crisis." One important statement that Mr. Smith made was that we as Canadians were lacking in the duty of citizenship and that if the schools as well as the clergy taught more of it we would not be faced with the political corruption which is continually coming to light in the country. The union believes that the success of this gathering was in a large measure due to the eloquent appeal which Mr. Smith made, and regret that meetings such as this are not more frequent. The gathering dispersed at a late hour after having spent a most enjoyable evening."

The Central Office takes this opportunity to wish all our Members and Readers a Merry Xmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year

are endeavoring to procure enough members to send two delegates to Calgary in January next. We have lost a few members in doing this, but they will be nearer a meeting at the new union's schoolhouse, and of course they are not lost to the U.F.A., but will take a livelier interest on account of having the meeting so near home.

## EYEHILL OFFICERS

Eyehill Union, No. 553, held their annual meeting on Saturday, December 4, and the officers elected for the ensuing year are W. G. Farquharson, president; A. C. Muir, vice-president; and Geo. Halstin, secretary-treasurer. With these men in office the local looks forward to a very successful year. They are sending two delegates to the convention.

## CHEAP FARE TO CONVENTIONS

The following is the full draft of the conditions on which the railways will issue reduced fares to conventions, etc., and is copied verbatim from the regulations issued by these companies and which have to be subscribed to by the secretary on behalf of the Association. These instructions have already been sent out to our unions in circular No. 15 and this draft in detail is for the benefit of any who may not have seen that circular, or who may be in doubt as to what they have to do:—

"Reduced fares will be granted to delegates, their wives and daughters when accompanying them, to conventions, conferences, meetings, etc., of organized societies on prior arrangement with the general passenger agents of the railways interested. Arrangements made with this company will apply for tickets via its own lines.

Exception.—These arrangements will not apply from stations Mission Jct., B.C., and west stations in Kootenay district, Nelson, B.C., and west, to stations in Manitoba and Ontario, and from stations in Ontario and Manitoba to stations Mission Jct., B.C., and west and in Kootenay district, Nelson, B.C., and west.

Delegates must purchase first class full fare (not temporarily reduced) one-way tickets to place of meeting (or to nearest junction station, if thru tickets

be collected by the secretary and the information called for on the certificates filled in. An appointment should be given in space provided at foot of this form when the secretary will meet the railway agent who will validate all certificates.

On surrender of standard certificates, properly filled in and validated, to ticket agent at place where convention or meeting is held (or at nearest junction if tickets for the going journey were purchased to it) at least ten minutes prior to time train is due to leave, continuous passage tickets (not good to stop over) for the return trip will be issued, at rate set forth below, on the conditions of the certificate and by the same route as on the going trip.

Persons attending the meeting should be fully instructed in advance respecting the certificate plan reductions. The official organ of the society or a special circular may be availed of for this purpose; but certificate plan reductions must not be given public announcement (newspaper advertising, billboard advertising, etc.) within the territory covered by this agreement or otherwise.

## Fares will be as Follows

If one hundred (100) or more delegates hold standard certificates, correctly filled in, certified as directed and validated, they will be returned to their original starting point free. If fifty (50) or more delegates hold standard certificates, correctly filled in, certified as directed and validated, they will be returned to their original starting point at one-third of the one way first class fare (not temporarily reduced). If forty-nine (49) or less delegates hold standard certificates, correctly filled in, certified as directed and validated, they will be returned to their original starting point at two-thirds the one-way first class fare.

## Certificates will not be Honored

1. Unless ticket for going trip is purchased within three (3) days (Sundays excluded) prior to opening date of meeting or committee meeting, if any, as given by the secretary on this form, or during the continuance of the meeting. 2. If not signed at the meeting by the authorized secretary or clerk whose signature appears on this form and validated by



# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henderson, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## SPRINGHILL ANNUAL MEETING

Springhill Grain Growers held their annual meeting December 10, 1915. The attendance was fairly good. The ladies provided lunch and we had a pleasant and profitable time. The indications are that Springhill will continue as one of the most active associations.

Resolutions in favor of Free Wheat, Free Trade with Great Britain, and Machinery Contracts were carried unanimously.

The Secretary addressed the meeting, stating briefly his reasons for taking an active part in the Association; why the farmers should be more interested and appealing to the farmers and their wives to take a more lively interest in the Association. The President spoke on Rural Credits. J. M. Poole addressed the meeting on a system for supplying water on farms where wells were hard to get. The following officers were elected: President, Fred Harper; vice-president, J. M. Poole; secretary-treasurer, A. J. M. Poole; directors, Mrs. J. Yerex, Mrs. T. Pearson, Geo. A. Baker, A. E. Clark, S. Ward and R. Jackson.

Mrs. Yerex and R. Jackson were appointed delegates to the Brandon Convention. Five others volunteered to attend as associate delegates.

Mrs. Yerex and Geo. A. Baker were elected to represent the G.G. Association on the executive of the Springhill Community Club. This meeting was conducted according to the order of business as found in the constitution, and the proper order observed throughout the meeting. We propose to conduct our meetings this way in the future, and thus fulfil one of the functions of the Association—that of training men, particularly the young men, in the proper way of conducting a public meeting. Rev. A. W. Kenner, who is a member of our Association, occupied the chair during the election of officers.

## Resolutions for Brandon Convention

The following are the resolutions we wish forwarded to the Brandon Convention:—

Resolved that this Association is of the opinion that the Central Association should endeavor to have the Legislature draft and make law a uniform machinery contract which will be fair and equitable to purchaser and vendor alike—a contract that will be free from those clauses which tend to restrict to the minimum the responsibility of the vendor to the detriment of the purchaser, and which will make due provision for the responsibility of the vendor as to the representations made by his respective agent or agents.

Resolved that the members of Springhill Grain Growers' Association urge the Dominion Government to at once take the necessary steps to take advantage of the offer of the United States to admit wheat and wheat products free from customs duty.

Further, that whereas the present war has plainly shown that the British Empire must stand or fall together, and whereas we believe that a tariff on goods from Great Britain entering Canada should not be tolerated any more than a tariff imposed by one section of Canada against goods entering from another section would be tolerated; therefore, we urge that the Dominion Government at the next session of Parliament take the necessary steps to bring about Free Trade between Canada and the Mother country at once.—Springhill Grain Growers' Association.

## A LARGE ASSOCIATION

The secretary at Foxwarren remitted this office \$60 in dues for eighty members for their branch at Foxwarren. This is about the same membership as last year.

## FORREST STILL TO THE FRONT

The secretary at Forrest writes: Enclosed please find a cheque for \$18, being balance due from Forrest Grain Growers' Association for 121 paid-up members for 1915. Kindly send receipt.

## CYPRESS RIVER BRANCH

W. B. Thomas, the secretary of Cypress River, writes as follows:—Enclosed please find money order for \$6.50 balance on dues for 58 members for 1915 from Cypress River Branch of the G.G. Association. We are still alive, but have not had any regular meetings lately. Since harvest started everybody has been very busy, but we expect to get together again for our annual meeting, when you will likely hear more from us.

## WANT FREE WHEAT

At a meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"Seeing that we, the farmers who have shipped our grain from Pine Creek, have lost during the month of October, 1915, the sum of \$6,800.00 thru not having the American market open to our grain, this loss having been on the high grades of wheat, the spread on the bleached wheat and tough wheat having been in some cases as high as 18c. per bushel, be it resolved, therefore, that we ask the Dominion Government to take advantage of the United States offer and remove the duty on wheat and wheat products coming from the American side where they on their part will remove the tariff from our wheat and wheat products entering the States; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Premier Borden.

That we the Pine Creek Grain Growers endorse the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in asking the Grain Commission to institute inquiries into the advisability of appointing a permanent Board of Appeals and an Independent Sampling Bureau and to investigate the effect on the grading of grain of the discretionary powers conferred on the Grain Inspector by the Inspection Act, and also as to changing the description of Nos. 1 and 2 Northern Spring Wheat to provide for Marquis and kindred types of wheat.

JOS. BENNETT,  
Sec., Pine Creek G.G.A.

## INGELOW BRANCH

Secretary J. A. Wilson, of the Ingelow Branch, writes as follows:—Enclosed please find annual report of Ingelow Branch, also P.O. order value \$1.50 due you for two members' dues for 1915, paid today, at our annual meeting. At this meeting a discussion took place on the act of railway companies taking large timber off edge of the loading platforms. Since this was taken off last year, several of our members have had their horses slip and fall over the edge between the car and platform, both at Ingelow and Brookdale. Fortunately without any loss, except one case of a horse being sprained. At Harte Station the other day a Mr. Bulard lost a valuable horse by slipping off between car and platform. It is the unanimous wish of our members that this matter be brought up at the Convention with a view of this timber being replaced by railway companies. It was moved and seconded by Jas. Miller and E. Taylor that the delegate bring this matter before Convention, and ask them to assist us in getting timber replaced."

## PATRIOTIC BOISSEVAIN

The secretary writes: At the annual meeting of the Boissevain Grain Growers held here today I was instructed to write and give you a report of the number of pledges signed for the Patriotic Acre. The following is the list to date (Dec. 11):—143 signed, 85 paid and 58 unredeemed yet. Total received \$1,621.05; an average of \$19 per acre. Some only signed for half acre and others for \$5.00 or \$10.00. The largest part will be for the Red Cross Fund—very little for any other. Of course the canvassers were Red Cross men, so naturally we turned all we could our way.

We have no less than 14 members nominated for the Convention, so ought

to be well represented there. We also have a good undercurrent running our way—the opposition is not so strong, and I hope to have a larger paid-up membership than we have this year—namely, eighty-one.

ED. BROWN,  
Sec., Boissevain G.G.A.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE REPORT

The following contributions have been received at the Central Office up to date for this fund. We are informed that some of our members and some of our branches are applying their contributions to the Patriotic Fund direct. It is expected that all members and all branches who contribute to the Patriotic Acre Fund send their contributions direct to the central office, so that the Grain Growers' Association will receive credit. All contributions given thru the Grain Growers' Association will be credited to our own organization, when if given thru other organizations they will receive the credit.

Wm. Bertram, Rounthwaite, \$20.83; H. McMillan, Margaret, \$15.00; R. Lamb, Sanford, \$28.22; Thos. Paterson, Springfield, \$30.00; Thos. Cooper, Cameron, \$42.55; H. Graham, Culross, \$33.00; A. E. Hill, Brandon, \$30.10; Jas. L. Patten, Benito, \$13.12; Alex. McGregor, Rapid City, \$30.00; Jas. Spiers, Wapella, \$9.80; J. M. Jamieson, Gladstone, \$17.00; Glenella G.G. Association, \$10.25; Austin Smith, Glenella, \$20.00; R. A. McConnell, Birnie, \$25.00; Jno. G. Corbett, Goodlands, \$20.00; Arch. J. Wright, Glenella G.G.A., \$34.00; M. H. Cameron, Cameron branch, \$32.35; J. W. Scallion, Virden, \$30.00. Total to date, \$441.22.

## SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Springfield District Association was held at Oak Bank on the 14th. An afternoon meeting was held at which the election of officers and other business matters was taken up. John Holland, Dugald P.O., was re-elected president; Mr. Horton, Hazelridge, vice-president; H. W. Lathwell, Dugald, secretary-treasurer, and Robt. Fisher, Oak Bank, a veteran of many years standing of farmers' organizations in the West, was nominated director on the Central Board. The Dugald branch entertained the visiting delegates to a supper at Oak Bank. All the branches in the district were well represented. An entertainment under the auspices of the Oak Bank branch was given in the evening, at which a large number of ladies and young people were present. The program consisted of musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, given by local talent and members of the Grain Growers' Association. The branches in the Springfield District are devoting a good deal of attention to the developing of the social side of rural life and meeting with very encouraging results. Rev. Mr. Bowes, of Oak Bank Methodist church, gave a very inspiring address. Secretary R. McKenzie was present at both afternoon and evening meetings, and gave an address in the evening on Rural Credits. The Grain Growers' movement is growing in this district.

## BENITO ANNUAL MEETING

The Benito Grain Growers held their annual meeting on December 11, and it was of a very encouraging nature. The spirit is to stay together and continue the good work. A vote of thanks was tendered the secretary for his faithful services. C. Banks was the choice of delegate to attend the Convention. An alternate delegate was voted to go in case Mr. Banks could not. The election of officers resulted in the election of R. Gordon, president; J. Best, vice-president; J. S. Patten, secretary-treasurer. Directors, Messrs. Woodward, McIntyre, Hawe, Aubrey, Dylkeman. Orders for fish were given the secretary. On motion a life membership certificate was granted the secretary for his very able work and management, the same to be paid for by the association.

## GRAYSVILLE BRANCH

Geo. Gray, the Graysville secretary, forwards his cheque for \$22.50 for their members' dues. They have thirty members on their roll.

## CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof  
Made from very finest  
sheets, absolutely free  
from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not  
rolled, corrugations therefore  
fit accurately without waste.  
Any desired size or gauge,  
straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

Metallic Roofing Co.,  
LIMITED

Manufacturers  
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

(47)

## Notice!

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon December 28th, 1915, for the position of

## Butter Maker

of the Viking Co-operative Creamery Association, Viking, Alberta. Tenders to read what salary required, or, if desired, what percentage basis. The output for 1915 will be approximately 125,000 pounds of butter. Full particulars as to qualification must accompany application. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Wm. McAthey  
SECRETARY-TREASURER, BOX 139

## Raw Furs

Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.

A. & E. PIERCE & CO.  
233 KING STREET WINNIPEG

## EASTERN HOLIDAY AND Home Visitors LOW Round Trip Fares

December 1 to 31, '15

Take advantage of the low round trip fares.

Travel

Northern Pacific  
Railway

Between

Winnipeg and St. Paul-  
Minneapolis

An ideal daylight ride. Excellent train equipment. World famous dining car service.

Call upon your local agent for rates and detailed information.

W. C. HARTNETT, General Agent  
268 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.







## Every Farm is a Factory

Like any other factory, a farm requires a properly equipped plant. That means well designed buildings. The British Columbia Forest Service is publishing a series of bulletins on farm buildings, the plans for which, the bills of material, and instructions how to build, were prepared by the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan. The Forest Service has supplied information concerning the best woods to use.

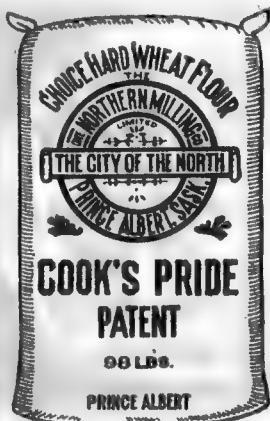
No expense or pains have been spared to make these bulletins of real value to the farmer. Even if you do not expect to build immediately, these bulletins will help you to work out your plans for extending or improving your plant and will enable you to find out the cost beforehand.

Any of the following bulletins in which you are interested will be mailed free on application to the CHIEF FORESTER, VICTORIA, B. C. Complete reference sets will also be supplied lumber dealers on request.

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. General Purpose Barns. | 6. Piggeries & Smoke Houses.      |
| 2. Dairy Barns.           | 7. Poultry Houses.                |
| 3. Beef Cattle Barns.     | 8. Implement Sheds and Granaries. |
| 4. Horse Barns.           | 9. Silos and Root Cellars.        |
| 5. Sheep Barns.           | 10. Farmhouses.                   |

British Columbia has a Wood for every use, grown and manufactured in Canada. It is sound sentiment and sound business for Canadian farmers to buy Canadian timber.

## Buy Your Flour Direct from the Mills



We will save you money, and you will get the best flour that can be made from Hard Saskatchewan Wheat.

Special Attention Given to and Special Facilities for Handling Farmers' and Co-operative Shipments

Remember to address—

**The One Northern Milling Co. Ltd.**  
The Original Farmers' Mill  
PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN

## The "Waterloo Boy"

**Will Save You Money  
Every Hour it Works**

One of your neighbors has one. Ask him if he would part with it.

This well known Gas Engine will run all day without attention and furnish exactly the power you need, maintaining a uniform speed. Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel. The "Waterloo Boy" is the best economist of time and money you can place on the farm.

We handle "Waterloo Boy" Engines from 1 1/2 H.P. to 12 H.P. Prices mounted on skids range from \$45.00 to \$360.00, according to H.P. Write and tell us what engine you require and we will be pleased to quote you. We also handle Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

ASK US ABOUT THE "WATERLOO BOY" ONE MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR  
**THE GASOLINE ENGINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD.** 104 Princess Street  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Feeding Laying Hens

Feeds calculated to encourage egg production in these days of high egg prices

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry  
Manitoba Agricultural College

No hard and fast rules for feeding can be laid down, but there are rules which we can go by in a general way that will be applicable under all conditions. The quantity and the kind of food to be fed rests largely with the farmer himself, but he should from his grains on hand make a proper selection and then feed them in the right way. Just at this time of the year all of us are interested in how to feed to get eggs. Already new laid eggs retail as high as sixty-five cents a dozen and it is practically impossible to get them even at this price, and the farmer who this winter has a flock of laying pullets should have a gilt edge investment.

If anything our egg trade is in worse condition this year than others, at least if we judge by the quality of eggs retailed at present as fresh eggs. In cases of emergency or sickness, where new laid eggs are an absolute necessity, it is impossible almost to get eggs that can be used for the patient. Probably the best eggs from last April and May are held back in storage until the heavy supply of March eggs can be disposed of, which accounts to a certain extent for the high price of new laid eggs. But even if this is the case, those storage eggs can never take the place of the new laid article. With such conditions prevailing our farmers should direct their feeding now for getting a better supply of winter eggs.

In the way of making up a suitable ration, I would recommend wheat as the basis of all rations. Feed liberally scattered in the litter morning and evening. The straw or litter should be about eight inches deep. The amount of whole grain to feed depends largely on the breed and also on other foods fed. One handful to every two hens twice a day is quite sufficient and is a very good rule to go by, or feeding just as much as the hens will eat up clean is also a good plan. With the heavier breeds there is always more danger of overfeeding than with lighter breeds. By turning over the straw with a fork you can easily see if there is any grain left; if so, you are overfeeding. You must determine for yourself when you are underfeeding. If the hens scramble for the feed or fall over each other in getting after it you are likely underfeeding. Of the two it is hard to say which is the worst. A hen must be in good working condition if she is to lay eggs. A thin, underfed or an overfat hen will not lay many eggs.

### Dry Mash Should be Fed

By feeding dry mash of some kind or other you avoid underfeeding. The dry

mash within reach at all times will always insure a hen going to roost with a full crop. The whole grain and the dry mash being two entirely different forms of food will usually make a hen exercise enough to get the former and then she can also eat what she likes of the latter. Many kinds or combinations of feed may be used to make up a dry mash, but I am inclined to think that the crushed

oats stand at the head of the entire list as the best and cheapest of all dry mashes. Variety is of course important in a laying ration and under farm conditions it is quite easily obtained by adding barley, say one part to two parts of wheat. The oats can of course be mixed with this grain, but you cannot get as good results feeding them whole as crushed. Wheat could be fed in the morning and barley at night, or wheat one day and barley the next,

as this would give sufficient variety with the crushed oats fed in a hopper. With heavy breeds the hopper feeding system has to be followed with care. Orpingtons especially are inclined to fill up on the hopper feeding system in preference to working for the grain in the litter. About a handful of crushed or granulated charcoal should be added to every ten pounds of crushed oats. Or where another dry mash is used the charcoal should also be fed. A farm dry mash can be made by mixing one part each of barley, wheat and oats chopped fine. One part bran and one of oat chop also makes a pretty good dry mash. This mash can also be fed as a wet mash once a day, mixing table scraps with it and being careful not to get it too wet and sloppy, but have it only moist and crumbly. A wet mash always induces heavier feeding and stimulates egg production. When alfalfa or clover is available it can be cut fine and scalded and mixed with the mash. Or it can be thrown in the pen as hay every few days to get the hens to pick off the fine leaves. Both alfalfa and clover are sure egg producers. A few mangels should be fed once a day or every second day. Simply drive a few nails in the wall, about eighteen inches off the floor and put a mangel on each, first cutting it in half lengthwise.

### Provide Plenty to Drink

If buttermilk or sour milk is available give the hens all they want. When this is given as a drink do not give any water. A pan ten or twelve inches in diameter and four inches deep is the simplest, cheapest and best drinking fountain to use. They can be cleaned out readily

### MENU FOR THE CHICKENS

Day	Morning	Noon	Night
Sunday	2 gal. wheat scattered in litter 2 gal. water to drink	8 lbs. mangels 2 gal. milk or water	2 gal. barley scattered in the litter
Monday	2 gal. wheat and barley, half and half 2 gal. milk	6 lbs. wet mash, fork full of alfalfa or clover hay. 2 gal. milk, meat if available or cut green bone.	2 gal. wheat
Tuesday	2 gal. barley in litter 2 gal. water 8 lbs. cabbage	2 gal. water Any meat food available	2 gal. wheat and barley, half and half, in litter
Wednesday	2 gal. wheat in litter 2 gal. milk	6 lbs. wet mash Alfalfa or clover hay 2 gal. milk	2 gal. barley in litter
Thursday	2 gal. wheat and barley, half and half in litter. 2 gal. water; 8 lb. mangels	2 gal. water Any meat food available	2 gal. wheat in litter
Friday	2 gal. barley in litter 2 gal. milk	6 lbs. wet mash 2 gal. milk Alfalfa or clover hay	2 gal. wheat and barley, half and half, in litter
Saturday	2 gal. wheat in litter 2 gal. water 8 lbs. cabbage	2 gal. water Meat food if available, butchering offal	2 gal. barley in litter

Note.—Crushed oats to be in self feeding hopper all week, available at any time for the hens. Or if preferred, they can be fed in a trough at noon at the rate of about 8 pounds a day.



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We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Hens	10c
Spring Chickens	13c
Roosters	9c
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These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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Turkeys—8 lbs. and up	16c
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Any farmer having seed grain for sale should have a copy of the above booklet, which The Guide has prepared. It contains a complete summary of the handling and marketing of seed grain. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address: The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

and in the winter when the milk or water freezes they can be thawed out quite easily, too. Put a platform ten inches square a foot or ten inches above the floor on the side of the wall and place the drinking pan on this. Grit or coarse sand should also be provided. Oyster shell, old mortar or crushed old crockery should be available. Where grit and oyster shell are used they can be mixed together and fed in a hopper. This should also be hooked up on the wall off the floor. The dry mash hoppers, grit boxes and drinking pans should all be placed off the floor close together and convenient for filling.

So far but little has been said about quantities to feed and while we cannot lay down any rules to follow exactly, still we would suggest a menu card or bill of fare something after the following style, both as to kinds of food to be fed and quantities. The time to feed them might vary, but the variety chosen will meet ordinary farm requirements. The table inset gives a week's bill of fare which would be suitable for a flock of 100 hens during the winter.

Ten pounds of crushed oats will last twenty hens six days if allowed to eat all they want out of a hopper. Grit and oyster shell should also be within easy reach at all times, the quantity required will depend on whether or not the hens are laying. Buttermilk and vegetables are both laxative foods, so care must be exercised in feeding them. The quantities here named are approximately correct for feeding mature pullets of the heavier breeds in laying condition. Some days the alfalfa or clover could be steeped and the liquid mixed with the mash. Do not feed cut green bone more than twice a week and never more than an ounce to one hen at one time. Charcoal in both crushed oats and wet mash will act more or less as a tonic or an absorber of gases in the digestive system. Avoid stimulating foods, regulators and so on. Twenty-five cents worth of charcoal and Epsom salts will do more good than \$5.00 of any condition powder on the market today.

### To Prevent Egg Eating

Soft shelled eggs are due to lack of grit and oyster shell or lack of green food, or to the use of highly stimulating egg foods. Supply what is lacking, give plenty of exercise and fresh air and there will be but few soft shelled eggs. This class of eggs usually leads to the vice of hens eating their eggs. When this habit is formed it is often rather difficult to break it up at once. Supply again green food, grit, oyster shell or other shell forming material, fresh air and exercise, and if this fails to stop the vice, darken the nests by dropping bags in front of them or turning them round end for end. Some hens cannot be broken even in this way, so take the culprit and pare down the point of the upper bill with a piece of glass until it bleeds. The hen on picking the egg will find her bill soft and pliable and every time she pecks it glances off. This is a pretty good cure. Another remedy is to feed all the unbroken egg shells the hens will eat or making them sick of the sight of egg shells—this certainly has a good effect. Save the summer's egg shells for this. This method of treatment together with supplying grit, oyster shell and green food is usually most effective.

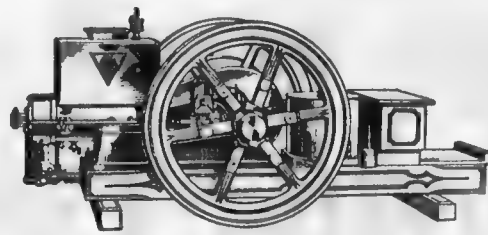
Feather eating is another vice which develops sometimes in a flock of laying hens. Usually about moulting time they contract the habit. At this time the young feathers contain a large amount of blood and meat, so if this is lacking in the ration they will get it by pulling feathers. Supplying raw meat in small quantities will soon stop the vice.

### INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT EYE

A subscriber would like to know from readers who have had experience with growing fall and spring rye and cutting it green for hay. What are its feeding qualities, when is the proper time to cut, what method is best for curing, in sheaves or as hay in the stack? Replies containing any of the above information will be welcomed at this office and published at the first opportunity.

### CAR LEAKING

Canadian Pacific car No. 146,938 was leaking badly at right-hand door when train left Outlook this morning, December 14. I called the conductor's attention to the fact and gave him the car number as the train pulled out.—Alfred E. Coles.



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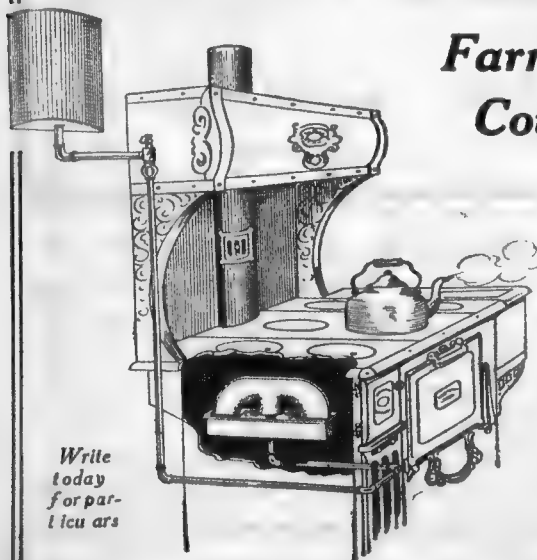
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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

## Britain's Fight for Democracy

A series of articles on the development of the British Nation  
and the Progress of Democracy

By John A. Stevenson

I.—British and German Spirit

"There are times that try men's hearts" are the opening words of Tom Paine's "Rights of Man," and they are even more applicable to the dark days we live in. Democracy is now in its testing time and the people of the British Empire who, with the citizens of France and the United States, are regarded as the chief trustees of the democratic principle, are now confronted with the full measure of their responsibilities, and the fate of that principle in future ages depends upon how these responsibilities are now accepted and discharged. Democracy is not merely a method of governance dependent on franchise laws and constitutional forms; these are but the plant and furniture. Democracy is an atmosphere and a spirit and its essence is confidence in the sound moral instincts of the people. We call a country a democracy where the government has the same confidence in the people as the people in the government and where one and all hold a common faith that the cause of their country is in accord with the supreme moral forces of the universe and not restricted to individual and national self interest. No community has carried this principle of confidence so far as the British race. Our Commonwealth maintains its existence and upholds its gigantic burdens by extending its privileges to all and enforcing its active obligations upon none. In general, each citizen is left to make his own choice whether and how he shall serve his country. If within the bounds of Britain, the spirit of democratic freedom and individualism has attained its highest growth, there is a reason in the fact that Britons alone of European peoples have been spared by their insular position and the consequent freedom from invasion long enjoyed, from the stern necessity of subordinating their national development to the exigencies of war.

### British Colonial Policy

We can see the unseen working of this intense sense of democratic individualism thru the whole history of the Empire. When the people of Great Britain won their liberties after fierce struggles with the feudal nobles and the Crown in turn and established parliamentary government and free institutions, they transmitted, after one misguided attempt to enforce a different ideal which lost us the United States, their hard won heritage to the men of their race who had settled beyond the seas. Not only did Britain grant self government to the colonies overseas, but she handed over to the colonists without any obligation the vast resources within their bounds acquired at the cost of much blood and treasure. This happy tradition was maintained when, after a long and expensive war, the conquered Boers were immediately endowed with self government and never was the soundness more clearly proven. Under the British system alone could the French Canadian and the Boer preserve the right to retain their own language, customs and racial individuality. Our record of dealing with the more backward races who have come under our flag is not without blemish, but on the whole we have steadfastly and generously clung to the ideal that they should be governed, not in our interest, but in their own and that all British subjects should enjoy the benefits of a common rule of law and justice.

If the British people have been fortunate in the happy existence of the English Channel, they have been ready to share their blessings with others. But many other nations have been less lucky. Most of the peoples of the continent of Europe have secured from Nature no better protection than a river or a mountain range. As a result from the days when the omnipotent power of Rome decayed, Europe has been rent and tortured by the sorrows and brutalities of wars, rising from dynastic ambitions, religious feuds and racial jealousies. Personal rights and freedom have had to be sacrificed on the altar of national liberty and the necessity of submitting to a stern and uniform discipline in the national interest has been everywhere accepted. Inevitably there is a wide gulf between the British and Continental spirit. The

latter is a spirit which bows readily to authority and submerges the individual will in that of the community; on the one hand it generates an intense corporate life and a magnificent devotion to national service even at the expense of personal claims, but on the other it tends to exalt purely national ends over the rights of mankind and to serve complaisantly the designs of dynastic ambitions.

### "Deutschland Uber Alles"

Modern Germany is the most typical and up to date embodiment of this continental spirit. Till Bismarck unified and consolidated the German Empire, its peoples for centuries saw their country weakened as it was by domestic feuds and local jealousies—the prey of ever recurring invasions and the battle-ground of Europe. The teachings of their history foster the firm conviction in the German mind that the citizen can only be free when the state to which he owns allegiance is sufficiently powerful to guarantee his freedom from alien aggression. Not that individualism is wholly stifled in private affairs, it merely stops short at the entry to the political field; to the German the political liberty of the British or American citizen is utterly unknown and apparently unsighed for because in his view it conflicts with national interests and detracts from the effective power of the State. In brief, while the political organization of the British Commonwealth is devised to secure the free development of the individual, the political organization of Germany aims to promote the efficiency of the State. Deeply burnt in the German soul is the idea that the interests of their beloved Deutschland transcend all other claims and till this central fact is realized the German character, policy and methods are inexplicable to Anglo-Saxon minds. But once realized it explains easily how an intelligent people can tolerate the domination of their military and junker caste, can reverence the Kaiser as the vice-regent of the Almighty, can honestly defend to itself as it does the outrageous invasion of Belgium and the cynical violation of every rule of international law, can trust illimitable powers to a narrow clique and make sacrifices, almost unparalleled, of life and wealth at their bidding. It explains too the harsh policy of the Germans towards their African subjects, utterly devoid as it was of any sense of the trusteeship which characterizes our British regime and the brutal treatment of the Poles and inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine prior to the war, which should have prepared us for the fate of Belgium. It is probably wrong to ascribe these traits to mere cruelty and lust for power; rather are they due to an omnipresent and overmastering belief that the German State is the most powerful, admirable and efficient on earth, that its welfare and advancement must prevail at all costs over the welfare of any individual, German or non-German, and that all who do not welcome its blessings are misguided fools, ignorant of their own best interests. Thus did the Kaiser give voice to the German spirit at Konigsberg in 1910—"They (German women) must impress upon their children's children that today the principal thing is not to live one's life at the expense of others, not to attain one's end at the cost of the Fatherland, but solely and alone to keep the Fatherland before one's eyes, solely and alone to stake the powers of mind and body upon the good of the Fatherland." What trace is there in these words of any idea of the rights of man or the claims of humanity? "Deutschland uber Alles" is truly the national refrain. Zeal to promote German ends has made national efficiency the keynote of German policy.

### The Real Power

There is universal suffrage, but the Reichstag can neither initiate legislation nor secure the appointment or dismissal of ministers. It is at the mercy of the Bundesrath or federal council, an oligarchic body of junkers, mainly Prussian, and the real power in the ultimate revolves around the Kaiser, his Imperial Chancellor and the military and civil bureaucracy whom they control. In the British Empire there is a force called public



# Columbia



## Cohen at the Call Office

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**JOE HAYMAN.**  
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Cohen at the Call Office.

A1516 { Cohen on the Telephone.  
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opinion, which, slow to act tho it often may be, has won the respect of its statesmen. But the German people as a whole have never won the priceless heritage of political self respect; they move in leading strings and have never acquired the habit of free discussion of public affairs. If the Reichstag is powerless, it is because the people never support it. The Socialists made a brave showing at the polls of late years, but at the crisis they wilted helplessly before the Kaiser and his war lords, one and all, save Liebknecht and a few brave souls.

The German spirit has well served the Kaiser's ends, round him rallied at once the whole nation, noble, bourgeois, artisan and peasant with an undivided front. The aim of the German system was centralized efficiency and the Allies know only too well the amazing results which it has achieved. Pitted against it our own haphazard individualistic democracy has had a rough road to travel and has been already compelled to jettison many of its dearest privileges.

### Liberty vs. Germanism

Now that the struggle between the two spirits and systems has come to armed conflict, the antagonism between them is clearer than ever before. To the Briton the German system is barbarous, reactionary and illiberal and its triumph means a setback for centuries of the standards of civilization and conduct which have been established. To us mercy and truth and honor are part of our very life and being, while the Germans apparently regard such things as mediaeval foolery. In German eyes our British ideals are unvirile, soft and unworthy of a race which claims to hold sway over one-fourth of the universe. The German firmly believes in his inmost heart that his civilization and system is immeasurably superior to ours and that great benefits would accrue to the world, universal peace among them, if Germany became the arbiter of the destinies of mankind, as victory in the war would leave her. The liberties of the world are in conflict with the future of German-

ism and the argument having proceeded to the stern arbitrament of the sword, must go forward to the bitter end of defeat for one or the other ideal.

### MARQUIS vs. RED FIFE

In the third crop report form sent out from The Guide office this question was asked:—"From some localities this year reports have been received that Marquis wheat suffered more damage from late spring frosts than Red Fife. Have you noticed any difference of this kind?" Out of the five hundred odd replies received about 50 per cent. reported that Marquis wheat had been more seriously cut back by the frost than the Red Fife. This fact has tended to place the Marquis variety in disfavor in some localities, but what are the important facts of the case?

It should be noted that the damage done was probably not due to the variety of the grain, but rather to the different stage of growth to which each variety had attained when subjected to freezing temperatures. A reasonable explanation

seems to be that the Marquis wheat kernels had germinated at a lower temperature than those of Red Fife wheat, that the plants were further advanced, more full of sap, at the time of freezing than those of the Red Fife and consequently suffered more severe damage from the unusually late frosts in July this year. Such abnormal conditions, which in spite of their sometime damaging nature, eventually were responsible for such unusually high yields, have not been experienced before so far as is known. It is altogether unlikely that similar conditions will again be experienced for many future seasons. The most likely contingency in the West is the occurrence of early fall frosts and it is this condition which should be insured against as much as possible. Marquis wheat is a variety which repeated tests have proved to be several days earlier in reaching maturity than Red Fife. Before coming to any definite decision as to the merits of either of these varieties of wheat it will be well to take all these points into consideration.



## Schools and Colleges

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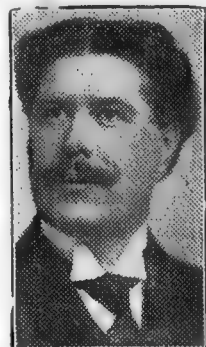
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## Western Farmers' Parliaments For 1916

The Annual Conventions of the Organized Farmers will be held as follows:

Manitoba - Brandon, Jan. 5, 6, 7  
Alberta - Calgary, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21  
Saskatchewan - Saskatoon, Feb. 15, 16, 17

## Rotating Crops in Alberta

By F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A.

Principal, Vermilion School of Agriculture

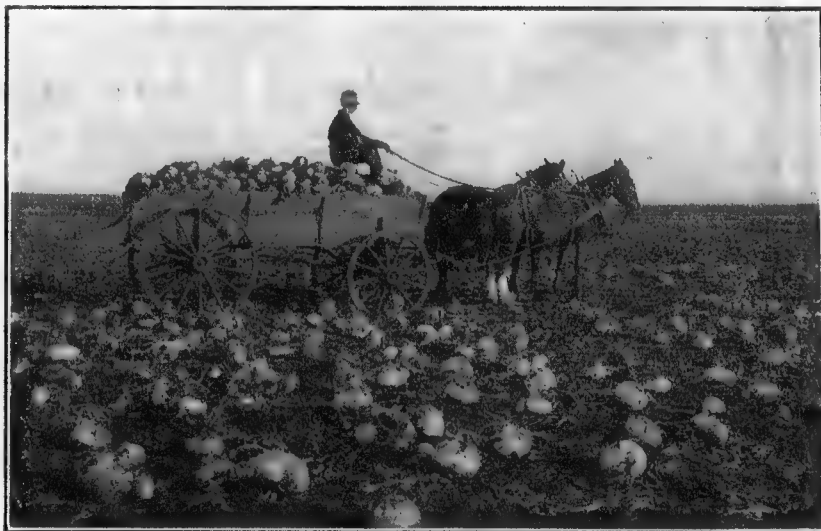
It is better in discussing rotation of crops to differentiate between a "rotation" and a "systematic rotation." A rotation too often means that crops follow one another in a certain order and without consideration of the peculiarities of crops and soil. A systematic rotation, however, is one in which each year, while a crop is being grown, the land is being fitted for the crops of the following years. By this we note that a systematic rotation of crops tends to have each year's crop working for the betterment of the succeeding ones—working together, as it were, the one helping the other. To some extent the line of farming engaged in will determine the kinds and relative amounts of crops that will be grown. For this reason it is impossible to outline definitely a rotation that would be most suitable and profitable to all and, at the same time, be able to meet the requirements of a systematic rotation. All good systematic rotations, however, include hoed, cereal, and meadow or pasture crops.

At the basis of all genuine rotations lies the fact that plants differ from one another. They differ from one another in their demands upon the soil, both chemical and physical; they differ with regard to their root systems, of depth

Apart from the fact that legumes enrich the soil in nitrogen, some of them have deep-feeding tap-roots, which make use of the subsoil to a considerable depth for obtaining their mineral elements, and also any other plant food that may have reached below the depth of ordinary plant roots. Then, when these roots decay, a large amount of these minerals and other elements are left in the top soil, which will now be of the very best texture.

### Rotations Destroy Weeds

Rotations are also very intimately related to the weed problem. A crop of any kind always favors the growth of weeds whose habits are similar to its own, especially if the weeds ripen rather early and shed their seeds on the ground. From this we see that, on this account alone, it is most important not to grow one crop continuously. By means of a rotation, where crops of different habits follow one another, this will not occur, and if a hoed crop is introduced into the rotation at regular and fairly frequent intervals, little chance is left for weeds to establish themselves, providing that fence corners, ditches and sloughs, stone piles, roadsides and such like are kept



Hauling turnips to the root house. These are the Graystone variety, used for fall feeding. Yield between 24 and 25 tons per acre. School of Agriculture, Olds, Alta.

feeding, their moisture requirements, their time of feeding and their time of maturing.

Many plants impoverish the soil, a few enrich it, some spoil its physical condition, while others improve it in that regard.

Many crops favor the growth of weeds, while others either are able to hold the weeds in check or require such cultivation and treatment as will prevent their growth. All these differences fit plants for different places in rotation, and a well arranged rotation is one in which the strong points of one crop make up for the weak points of another and in this way reduce deficiencies to a minimum. A crop that requires a large amount of one kind of plant food should be followed by one that requires less of that plant food and probably more of another kind. Shallow-rooted crops should be followed by those that are deeper rooted, so that the plant food which may have escaped the shallower roots may be caught by the deeper feeders and that the nutrients in the soil may be used to a greater depth and not allowed to leach away. Crops that draw heavily upon the soil should be followed by a so-called soil restorer, and crops that are conducive to the growth of weeds should be followed by a weed-destroying crop.

Among the soil restorers referred to above are the leguminous plants, which include alfalfa, clovers, beans, peas and vetches. These, by means of nodules on their roots, are able to make use of the free nitrogen of the air in the soil (which to other plants is unavailable) in building up the plant. As nitrogen is the element most likely to be present in insufficient quantities, and since it is the most valuable in building up plant and animal tissue, this is a very important asset. Hence a leguminous crop should be grown as often as possible in a rotation,

free from weeds and that weeds are not introduced thru seed or otherwise.

Systematic rotation of crops hinders the growth and spread of insect and fungus diseases. As in the case with weeds, these have certain life habits which they must follow in order to live and thrive, and if this life habit is interfered with they are checked in their development or killed altogether. It is because rotation upsets the life cycle of insects and fungus diseases that it is beneficial.

Another advantage of rotation is that

### What I Learned This Year

Every season something new turns up in farm management. Perhaps the experience has been the means of saving time and money, or it may have caused delay and loss. At any rate it is valuable to the individual, and we believe it will be equally valuable to all our readers. We want to get these experiences from our readers and will give prizes for the best letters we receive on "What I Learned This Year."

The following books will be given as prizes:

Farm Management, by G. F. Warren.  
Productive Swine Husbandry, by Geo. E. Day.  
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry, by C. S. Plumb.  
Alfalfa, by F. D. Coburn.

The first prize will be any two of the above, the second prize any one of these books, and the third prize "Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn. Letters should not exceed 600 words in length. Any number of experiences may be sent in by the same person, but each should be kept separate and written on a different sheet of paper. Write plainly on one side of the paper only, and sign name and address in full to each experience. Letters for this competition should reach this office not later than Jan. 5, 1916. Address all letters to—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



it furnishes the farmer with the variety and kind of feeds that are necessary to the successful feeding of livestock. Furthermore, a rotation distributes the labor thruout the entire season and in this way ensures more efficient and more economical hired help, because the farmer may retain a good man the year round. It also makes provision for the revenue of the farm to come from a number of sources and not from grain growing alone, and lastly a proper rotation will do away with a summerfallow in the central and northern parts of Alberta. It has been proven beyond a doubt that crops of grain will do as well after hoed crops as they will after a summerfallow. In doing away with a summerfallow the farmer saves a crop, six to eight dollars per acre for cultural operations and a great deal of plant food which it allows to leach away.

What is known now as Central Alberta is often described by the general term "brush country." Here climatic and soil conditions are such as to offer a most desirable country for mixed farming. For this district some such rotation as follows, modified or expanded to suit particular cases, is suggested: First year, hay; second year, hay or pasture; third year, hay or pasture (manure, break and disc in July or August); fourth year, wheat or oats (fall plow); fifth year, oats or feed grain (fall plow); sixth year, hoed crop or green feed; seventh year, barley, seeded down Timothy 2 lbs., Western Rye 2 lbs., Alsike 2 lbs., and Red Clover 2 lbs.

#### TO IMPROVE FORAGE CROPS

One of the important recent appointments to the staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College is that of William Southworth to the position of agrostologist. Mr. Southworth is a native of the north of England, where he was reared on his father's farm, and after several years of practical farming took a four years' course of study at the County Agricultural College and was then appointed superintendent of field experiments, which position he resigned in order to become lecturer in agriculture at the Uckfield Agricultural College. On coming to Canada he graduated B.S.A. from Ontario Agricultural College, and was appointed on the plant-breeding staff to make special investigations on the improvement of alfalfa, clover and grasses to suit Canadian conditions. During this time, one year was spent in post-graduate work in plant breeding at Cornell University, N.Y. Here he qualified for the Masters' Degree in Agriculture, and was also elected a member of the Sigma XI. He has contributed original articles for the standard Encyclopaedia of Agriculture, various farmers' papers and scientific journals. His chief duties at the Manitoba Agricultural College will be to continue investigations on alfalfa, clover and grasses, with a view to obtaining varieties of these crops which will be more suited to Manitoba conditions than those at present in general cultivation.

#### REGINA WINTER FAIR

An exceptionally attractive prize list has just been published for the provincial winter fair to be held in Regina, Sask., March 14 to 17, 1916. \$7,000 is offered in over 500 prizes for exhibits in the various departments of the fair. This large amount of prize money is divided as follows: Heavy and light horses, \$3,450; beef cattle, \$2,075; sheep, \$775; swine, \$700.

It is expected this prize list will attract one of the greatest livestock exhibits ever made in Saskatchewan, especially in view of the fact that there is every prospect of a keen demand for all classes of livestock next spring. Breeders who have surplus stock for sale will want to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the fair of getting in touch with a large number of buyers.

The winter fair building at Regina has one of the finest show rings in Canada and this, together with the comfortable stables, makes the showing of livestock a pleasure to all exhibitors. Railways have announced that exhibits shipped to the fair by freight will be returned free of charge. The unloading platform at the railway siding immediately adjoins the exhibition stables. Prize lists will be supplied upon application to D. T. Elderkin, manager, Regina, Sask.



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Saskatchewan G.G.G.—22-12-15.

## Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

### LINE FENCE REQUIREMENTS

Q.—(1) What is a legal fence in Saskatchewan? (2) Can I compel my neighbor to pay half the cost of the fence? (3) The railway runs thru my land. While working on the far side must I keep the gates shut when going to and from work to prevent my neighbor's cattle from going on the railway?—J. A. M., Sask.

A.—(1) The council of any rural municipality or local improvement district may by by-law or resolution determine what shall constitute a lawful fence within the boundaries of such municipality or local improvement district. (2) Under the Line Fence Act enacted in the province of Saskatchewan, March 21, 1911, it is provided that whenever the owner or occupier of any parcel of land erects a line or boundary fence between such land and an adjoining parcel of land, the owner or occupier of such adjoining parcel of land, as soon as he receives any benefit or advantage from such line or boundary fence by the enclosure of his land or any portion thereof, or otherwise howsoever, shall pay to the first mentioned owner or occupier a just proportion of the then value of such line or boundary fence, and thereafter the expense of maintaining and repairing such fence shall be borne by the adjoining owners or occupiers in equal shares. (3) You should keep the gates closed.

### TRUST AND LOAN COMPANIES

Q.—If a loan company has a provincial charter for Manitoba can it lend money in Saskatchewan and collect same? (2) If a trust company is formed with head office at Winnipeg will it be necessary for it to take out a Dominion charter before it can lend money on farm lands in any province outside of Manitoba. (3) If a certain trust company holds or had a Dominion charter in the year 1906, where can I get the names of the members or shareholders of the said company? (4) If a certain trust company had a provincial charter in 1906, where can I get the names of the shareholders or members of the said company and how can I find out their names?—N. R. B., Sask.

A.—(1) Yes, but it may be required to take out a license in Saskatchewan. (2) A trust company cannot get a provincial license under the Manitoba statutes, it must be a Dominion charter. (3) Write the secretary of state at Ottawa. (4) There is no such company.

### PAYMENT FOR SPECIAL BIN WHEAT

Q.—I shipped a car of wheat thru the elevator to my own order and grade was sent to me, but I received no government weights. It was inspected on November 4 and I sold to the elevator company. It was special bin wheat. When I sold the car the company received the tickets. Am I entitled to the government weight bill and payment for this weight or for just what appears on the face of the tickets? Whom should I write to for weights?—J. W., Man.

A.—Under rulings of the Board of Grain Commissioners special bin tickets issued to the farmer are in all cases final in-so-far as weights are concerned. The elevator company must settle for the tickets issued against the car and is not responsible to the farmer for the outturn weights of the car. At the same time if you wish to see the outturns of the car no harm can be done in showing them to you. If you are not satisfied with the deal which you have had thru the company you mention your best plan is to write to W. D. Staples, Board of Grain Commissioners, Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, who will take the matter up for you.

### RESPONSIBILITY OF HERD KEEPER

Q.—A is a herd keeper. Heifer in A's herd becomes sick and dies without receiving medical attention and owner is not notified. Can A be held responsible on this account and if so, how can owner obtain redress?—Mixed Farmer, Sask.

A.—A is liable if under the circumstances his conduct was negligent and death resulted from such negligence. But if he took the same care of it that a prudent and cautious man ordinarily takes of his own property he is not liable. If you think you have a case against A you should go carefully into the details with a local lawyer and get him to act for you.

### PAYMENT OF DEBT

Q.—B owed me \$180 on work done in 1912. He did not pay. At the same time I owed a machine company some money and they prevailed upon me to give them an order on B in favor of them. They did not collect and eventually allowed B to leave the country. The machine

company will not give me any credit on this order neither will they return same to me. Can I make them give me credit for this order? Would I have any right to try to get money from B while the machine company holds this order?—C. J. A., Man.

A.—It is your duty to see that the order is paid and if same is not paid you are liable to the machine company for the amount of your account.

### TO RECOVER HARVEST WAGES

Q.—After finishing threshing I find the man I worked for cannot pay me as all accounts for threshing had been garnished. His farm is mortgaged with the machine company which sold him his threshing outfit. How can I recover wages?—S. L., Alta.

A.—If your claim is under \$100 and less than six months old your best course is to lay information in the police court. If your claim does not come within the above you should sue in the district court.

### FEES CHARGED BY BANK

Q.—I gave the banker here a chattel mortgage on five horses as security for money borrowed. After a lapse of about ten days I received a letter stating that my account had been charged \$5 for making out chattel mortgage and solicitor's fees. Am I bound to pay this? If so, is the charge exorbitant? Also can a bank manager deduct funds from one's account without permission?—F. J. B., Alta.

A.—You are obliged to pay. Price charged is the usual and proper fee. Banker may deduct from your account sufficient to cover same.

### LIABILITY FOR POUND FEES

Q.—A puts a horse on B's farm at so much per month. Horse gets out and into pound. B pays pound fees and damages. A goes for horse and finds him in B's stable. There is nobody at home at B's. A takes horse to town, meets B's hired man and pays pasture fees. Can A collect pound fees and damages?—Subscriber, Sask.

A.—No.

### TO MOVE THRESHER'S CABOOSE

Q.—Can a thresher compel a farmer to move his caboose to the next farm on the grounds that it was the custom of the country? In the event of the farmer not doing so, can the thresher charge him for moving it?—L. McA., Man.

A.—Thresher cannot compel farmer to move caboose, but if such is the custom of the country thresher may charge costs of moving.

### VALUE OF LEASE

Q.—A has a farm which has practically gone back to prairie and I leased it from him for three years, the first being 1915 in which I was to summerfallow half of it. In 1916 the rest was to be summerfallowed and the first half cropped. In 1917 the whole was to be cropped, giving the owner a one-third share of the crop after deducting expenses. A proviso allows for compensation in the event of the farm being sold. I have 90 acres summerfallowed and ready for crop, but now find that A has the place mortgaged, has not paid the interest for nearly two years and the loan company started foreclosure proceedings on October 1, 1915. The loan company tells me they have no consideration for any other claim than the first mortgage which they hold and that I must look to A for my \$450. The mortgage and expenses amount to \$5,000 and the actual cash value of the farm is between \$6,000 and \$7,000. What is my position in this matter and the best course for me to follow?—W. T. H., Sask.

A.—If the mortgage was placed on the premises after the lease was made then the mortgage company can do nothing in so far as your rights are concerned, but if the lease was entered into after the mortgage was registered then the lease is subject to the mortgage and the mortgage company would have the right to foreclose. As soon as the mortgage was foreclosed or sale made under the mortgage it would have no further claim or interest in the land and you would have to look to the owner of the land for damages sustained in this matter. From the facts stated we take it that the lease was not for more than three years and not registered.

### BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

Q.—I bought a cultivator in 1913, giving a note payable in the fall of 1914. The cultivator would not work satisfactorily and after the company's agent had tried to make it work he said he had advised the company that the machine was a failure. The company promised to send a man to fix it, but no more was done concerning the matter. When the note came due I refused to pay and now I am advised that a man is coming to make settlement with me. I still have the cultivator. Should I take it back? Can they make me pay for the machine?—T. D., Sask.

A.—If you are sued on the note you may counter claim for breach of the company's implied warranty that the cultivator was reasonably fit for the purpose for which it was sold. Whether or not the cultivator was reasonably fit for such purpose is a question to be decided upon trial. If you are sued we would advise you to apply for a trial by jury. Keep the cultivator.



## The Stud Farm of the World

Continued from Page 7

William Dunlop, of Dunure Main, Ayr, was getting \$150 for a foal by his great champion horse, "Dunure Footprint" (15203), and I hear that the terms of this stallion will be considerably increased next season. He is a great breeder. "Footprint" has rather much white about him, and is leaving a lot of his gets similarly marked, but in size and quality they are as a rule superb. In this case breeders have given effect to the old adage that "a good horse is never a bad color."

These are the two great draft breeds of Britain, and the outlook for them after the war is over is of the brightest. On every hand there are great expectations regarding the export trade, especially in the case of the Clydesdale. The Suffolk Punch is doing well, and is a useful horse, but the interests of breeders are confined to a limited area. Hunting horses are not much in use at present, but when the war is over there will be a revival of the trade. Hackneys have suffered thru the introduction of the automobile, but an occasional good one still makes a fair price.

### Beef Cattle Sell Well

An equally optimistic view may be taken of the cattle trade of Britain. I need not recount the vicissitudes of the fat and store divisions of the business. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of frozen and tinned meat which reach this country in times of peace, "home fed" always commands a good price, and "Prime Scotch" is conspicuous in the west end shops of London. Strange as it may seem in these days of bloodshed and mourning, the great beef breeds of Britain are being maintained at the highest pitch of perfection. Last year, soon after the outbreak of hostilities, when a number of the enemy warships and auxiliary cruisers were at large on the high seas, the exporters of high class stock were not keen bidders at the autumn sales, and prices fell away to a considerable degree. But the men of the old country were not disheartened. They had faith in the power of the British navy as well as in the genuine character of their herds, and they continued their good work with renewed energy and unfailing skill. The result has been that in this year of war the averages of the two great beef breeds of Scotland are about equal with those of 1914. I am quoting the figures for Scotland because they can be obtained with accuracy, and also on account of the fact that it is at the sales in the north where the prime animals come together in large numbers. In 1915 no less than 1,403 Shorthorns have been sold by auction at an average of \$259.50 each, some 14 cents under the average of 1914. Then, again, 1,613 Aberdeen-Angus cattle were cashed at public auction, the average being \$152.50 each, as against \$147 the year before when the number was only 1,512. Putting both breeds together strangely enough the averages of 1914 and 1915 are exactly the same—\$201.50 for 3,086 cattle in 1915, as against 2,938 in 1914. With regard to the Shorthorn section the averages of this year and last are considerably in excess of those of the seven previous years. In the case of the Aberdeen-Angus breed the average is the highest since 1884. Then only 782 cattle were sold at an average of \$181 each. Another notable feature of the sales of 1915 is that the number of cattle sold is the largest put up to auction in any one season. Two important sales of Shorthorn cattle have taken place in England within the past few weeks, and again the buoyancy of the trade, and especially of cattle of the fashionable Sittyton blood, is well illustrated. W. M. Cazalot, Fairlawn, Kent, disposed of 54 head, all of his own breeding, at the fine average of \$571.50, and the Edgecote Shorthorn Company at Edgecote, Banbury, sold 34 cows and heifers at an average of \$339.50 each, and 36 bulls at an average of \$792.50 each. These figures are sufficient proof of the stability of the trade, and the splendid preparation which is being made for future business with the outer world. As soon as the war is over there will no doubt be a revival of the export trade. Few cattle have been bought for exportation this

year, except at the spring sales at Perth and at Birmingham.

The Hereford and Devon breeds of cattle are making progress in conformity with the tendency in the case of the other beef breeds, quite a number of them having been sent to South Africa.

### Change in Ayrshire Fashion

A breed of cattle in which Canadian farmers have taken a deep and growing interest is that of the deep-milking Ayrshire. Here in Scotland the fashion, so far as this breed is concerned, has completely changed during recent years, and all for the better. Now it is the cow with a big robust frame, a capacious vessel and sizeable teats which catches the eye of the judge in the showing, and when she is brought to the market she must have an approved milk record to command a respectable price. Sires, too, must be descended from dams which have filled the milk pail or they will not be looked at. All this has been brought about by the establishment of milk record societies. The certificate of the official recorder is the only one of value,

and if it is satisfactory it is worth money. A good many have recently been sent to South Africa. Farmers in the Union find the Ayrshire splendidly fitted for the veldt, and capacity to yield a good flow of milk on comparatively poor pasture enhances her value in his estimation. Very few public sales have recently taken place, and two of them have come off within the past few weeks. Thomas Clement, Netherton, Newton Mearns, who has a noted herd, disposed of 36 head of his surplus stock, including quite a number of old cows, at an average of almost \$150 each. The best price was \$315, paid for a bull calf, Lady Georgiana Mure, of Caldwell, who has let her home farm, dispersed her herd, and for 69 head her average was \$123.50. The beautiful cow, "Caldwell Snowdrop 2nd" (42257), a deep-bodied daughter of "Caldwell All Spice" (8851), carrying an excellent vessel with well-placed teats, made the good price of \$430.50, and the bull "Sunrise" (11044), calved in 1913, and got by "Holehouse Sir Thomas" (10229), from a cow with a very good record, made the

highest figure of the day, namely, \$601.50. There is a very hopeful future for this excellent breed, and it is confidently anticipated that within the next few years an extensive export trade will be developed. In the cattle trade, as in the horse trade, British stockmen are getting ready for the boom which is anticipated on the conclusion of peace.

All breeds of sheep, especially those of the Downs and Border Leicesters, are commanding high prices, and the outlook for this class of stock is bright in the extreme. Record prices have ruled this season. Cheviots, too, have reached remarkable popularity, and the highest figures ever paid have been given for breeding stock within the past few months.

### NO PLACE FOR A HAM

"I am thinking of touring in South Africa next season," remarked the comedian.

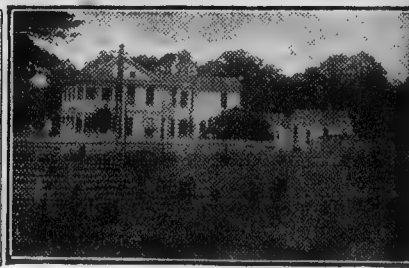
"Take my advice and don't," replied the villain. "An ostrich egg weighs from two to three pounds."



Beautiful Home and Garden at Freeport.



View of Our Bay View Land



Home of R. E. L. McCasid, at Freeport.

# Big Florida Land Opening

## Prices Very Low for a Short Time Only

### If You Ever Expect to Own a Home In Florida—Now is Your Opportunity

For the past six years we have been selling land at Santa Rosa, Walton Co., Fla. During this short period we have built up one of the most substantial and promising communities in Florida. We feel that our unqualified success at Santa Rosa entitles us to your very careful consideration when we make the announcement that we have opened up another tract of the best land in Florida.

Six years ago we commenced selling our best land at Santa Rosa at \$30.00 per acre. Today we are selling the poorest for \$60.00 per acre—some has changed hands at from \$100.00 to \$350.00 per acre. BAY VIEW, our new town site is approximately 3 miles from Santa Rosa, and is destined to become just as great as Santa Rosa. Now is the best opportunity you will ever have of securing one of the finest locations in Florida at the least possible cost.

The soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam—very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. At Bay View you have plenty of rainfall 12 months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures practically unknown. Two and three crops easily raised each year on the same ground. These crops should net you a handsome profit per acre each year. Satsuma oranges (one of the best and most profitable varieties grown), figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and all kinds of berries produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (field and sweet), oats, hay, Japanese cane, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, watermelons, cantaloupes, egg plant, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables.

One of the best locations in America for Dairying and Stock raising. Ready markets and good prices. Can have green pasture for stock the year 'round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

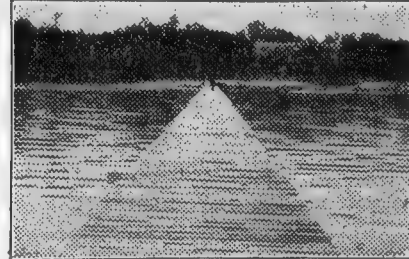
Bay View has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. Ideal boating, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at saw mill prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

### What a Big Canadian Farmer Says

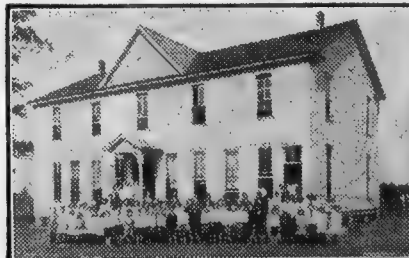
Regina, Sask., Can., Oct. 6, 1915.

Santa Rosa Plantation Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—As I have received so many letters of inquiry from farmers in Canada since I purchased my 320 acres and my two-acre Winter Home Lot at Bay View, I believe it would be of interest to those who are contemplating on Bay View or Santa Rosa, to get a few lines of authentic information from one who has had a wide experience in farm lands and farming in the United States and Canada. After weeks of inspection at Santa Rosa and Bay View, taking a spade for the lifting of soil, I found everything as near to



Freeport School and Scholars.



Freeport School and Scholars.

NOTE:—No part of the land described in this advertisement is more than 4 miles from Freeport. Some of the land almost touches Freeport.

the Company's statement as it was possible to be. At Bay View the sand's black loam ran from 15 to 38 inches deep. I have been asked repeatedly if I would sell out my land at Bay View if I could make a good thing out of it. My answer was decidedly "NO." I consider I have made one of the best land deals I have ever made in my life and that is saying a good deal. If I could sell the remainder of my land in Canada I would go straight to Bay View and make another purchase of land there, as this will be my future home for self and family after December 1st.

Yours respectfully, W. H. HUNT.

Farms 20 acres and up. Winter Home Lots 2 acres with beautiful water frontage. Town Lots 50 x 150 feet. All three are selling at rock bottom prices RIGHT NOW. All are bound to advance in price, just the same as at Santa Rosa. We own and have paid for all the land we offer for sale and give clear abstract of title. If you are tired of blizzards, zero weather and long cold winters, late Spring frosts and early Fall frosts, bad or off seasons, crop failures and small profits, you should get acquainted with Bay View RIGHT NOW.

### Handsomely Illustrated Book Free

You will read of the squarest and most honorable land proposition ever put on the market. It's your one big opportunity. Don't miss it. Mail the free coupon today.

FILL IN, CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO.,  
Room 102, 208 N. Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please send me by return mail, absolutely Free, postage prepaid, your Handsomely Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Map, etc. I promise to read your literature over carefully.

Name.....

Street & No. or R.F.D. ....

City..... State.....



**15<sup>95</sup>**  
UPWARD  
ON TRIAL

**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

A **SUM PROPOSITION**, to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**

The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BOX 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.**



## Dobell Coal

Instead of paying for shale, clay and impurities, with heavy freight on same, try our absolutely clean, specially selected, **DOUBLE SCREENED** lump coal. Its value is proved by the high independent test made by the government.

PER TON **\$2** PER TON

F.O.B. THE MINE

Orders filled day received. Farmers and Co-operators supplied direct.

The **DOBELL COAL CO. OF TOFIELD LTD.** TOFIELD Alberta

### DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER

Will Sharpen your RAZOR Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **LASTS A LIFETIME.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, post free 25 cents. Pony Razor Strops 75 cents, O.K. Strops \$1.50. Best Made.—Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

### Get a Farm of Your Own

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

If you wish. The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—Irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

**F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent**  
Desk 80, Dept. of Natural Resources C.P.R.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Suits Free!

**Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!**

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide"—Advertisement.

## Dreams That Come True

By "H. R." Dingley Dell Farm, Munson, Alta.

As I drive my team in the field hour after hour mechanically turning over the sod, my brain generally busies itself with plans and purposes and intentions, hopes, ambitions and day-dreams—"castles in the air" some people call them. Of all flimsy things in the world day-dreams are conceded by almost everybody to be the flimsiest, and to consider them at all is looked upon as foolishness and vanity. But let us not take anything for granted. We will look into this matter of day-dreams and see what they really are and how they come about. For I hold, and I think you will agree with me, that in everything that God has created there is no waste—there is nothing created wantonly or without a purpose. So when the Creator puts into your breast a strong desire, He has done so for some definite purpose. I was reading in the Western Standard, under the heading "Standardisms," that "what we most desire is usually unattainable." That set me thinking. Why should we desire a thing if it is unattainable? If God gives us the desire then it would only be to mock us if it is unattainable. God is no mocker, and I soon convinced myself of this great truth, viz.: That if we can desire a thing that thing is attainable! In fact the desire is the shadow of the reality and the reality must be there or it could not be fore-shadowed. That means that your ambition can be realized by you. If it could not, you would not have the ambition. Your cherished hopes will become glorious, accomplished facts if you steadfastly strive to make them materialize. And it comes to this, that instead of the day-dream being the flimsiest thing in the world, it is the only solid reality there is.

I will explain. In London, England, is a splendid architectural structure called St. Paul's Cathedral. It was built several hundred years ago by the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren. Before that cathedral ever existed as a material structure it existed in the shape of a day-dream in the architect's mind. It was there in very reality or else it could not be standing in London now. The architect first got the "notion" to build a cathedral. Then he visualized it. He saw it with his mind's eye. He saw it so clearly that he set to work and made plans on paper. In fact he built the cathedral in his mind. After that the contractors set to work and put the bricks and the stones around Sir Christopher Wren's idea. This was the easy part of the work. The real hard work was all accomplished in the architect's mind.

And so it is with every great thing, every great accomplishment, every achievement, every success. The rich man makes his fortune in his mind first. After that the rest is easy. A field marshal decides in his mind first how he will conduct a war. He wins his battles in his mind first, and then he sends his generals and armies to do on the field what he has already accomplished in his mind.

And so it is with the farmer and the farmer's wife and family. That modern barn that you are going to build, it is built in your mind already. You know just how it will look and where it will stand. You have already accomplished in your mind nine-tenths of the achieving of it, the other tenth is just your work. Your mind energy and your work energy pulling together in the same direction will see that barn a realized fact on your farm.

And the beautiful home that the wife dreams about as she does her sewing; that dream isn't "only a dream," it is that beautiful home itself casting its shadow before it. By thinking hard about it, by desiring it strongly, by expecting it and by working for it, that beautiful home on the farm, as good as any city man's home, can be brought forth from the dim shadows at the back of the mind and stand a solid reality in brick and stone on the farm.

It was just in this way that God created the world. "In the beginning was the word," we are told. "Word" as here used means "thought"—the thought, the idea. At first the world was "without form and void." Then finally it was created, and peopled, and became an accomplished fact.

The truth of the matter is, we all of us have within us wonderful forces with which as yet we are scarcely acquainted. We go thru life not knowing our strength,

our power. But every farmer or member of a farmer's family who reads this would like to succeed, and I want to tell him that he can succeed; that his desire to succeed is the fore-shadowing of the success itself which is waiting in the background, waiting to be brought forth into the light of actual achievement. The science of success consists of knowing what you want, expecting to get it and working with a determination to get it. With the combination of these three you cannot fail.

So I say do not look upon your day-dreams as ephemeral vaporizings. They are the only things worth while. They uplift us above the hum-drum of existence. They open up a vista before us of the grand things of life that are to come. In fact, as one success leads us to expect other successes we soon realize that we are living in a world of wonderful abundance all around us on every hand, and that there is nothing to prevent our enjoying this abundance to the full, if we will only pull down the mental barriers and let all these good things flow in upon us. We must cast out poverty thoughts and think abundance thoughts; cast out failure thoughts and think success thoughts. Now you know why "nothing succeeds like success." It is because having one success you expect another. The power of achieving is in the expecting, in the mental attitude of expecting. Success and failure are not outside factors in your life. They lie within you. And your day-dreams—your "castles in the air"—may, and can, and will, "come true," if you will only expect them to come true and work for that object with a will.

### The United Farmers of Ontario

Continued from Page 9

save your money and get efficiency. The P. E. Shantz shops are also at our service. The third plow from there to the same address within a short time speaks for itself."

The bulletin goes on to give lists of prices of various articles, such as buggies and barns, cereals and soap, sugar and coal, hog troughs and cream separators. Plenty of variety, you see. Cream separators form an interesting item. The U.F.O. separator sells for \$50. This means a saving of \$30 to \$35, according to the bulletin, or \$40 according to one farmer I talked with who is generally accurate in his information. The separator, no doubt, when sold for \$50 brings a fair profit, and the \$30 or \$40 margin simply represents the cost of our extravagant system of agents, which will continue to rob the farmer of time and money until business methods are improved.

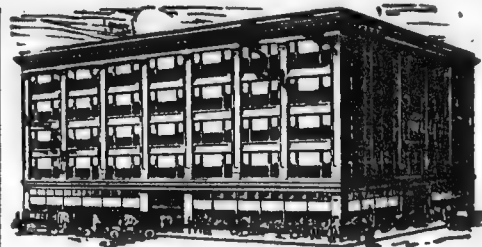
#### What of the Future?

What of the future of the United Farmers of Ontario? Time alone can decide the extent to which the organization may prove itself of value, and in so doing prosper and expand. It has laid its foundations on bedrock, namely, the urgent necessity of bridging the gulf between producer and consumer. Imagine the absurdity of paying thirty cents a dozen for second grade Spies in Toronto in February, 1915, when the 1914 crop was so plentiful that hogs consumed a large portion of it, and the absurdity of paying \$80 or \$90 for a bit of machinery which can be sold for \$50. But behind and above the question of bad economics is the question of the resultant failure of rural life to realize its great possibilities in a province so favored as old Ontario. The foundations too, according to all indications, are being laid by careful and skilful builders. It is safe to predict that the structure the slow in its beginnings will surprise the province and the Dominion by the rapidity with which it will proceed once the foundations are securely completed. Meanwhile a great debt of gratitude is due the stronger organizations of the West for their encouragement and assistance.

#### NOTHING DOING

"My father came in for some money last week."

"Yes, I know. He came in for a fiver, but my father wouldn't let him have it!"



## The Premier Retail Store of Saskatchewan

*Offers the Largest and Most Complete Stock shown in the Province*

We would much prefer personal inspection of our showing of general merchandise, but if this be not convenient, will be glad to mail on request our

### Special Holiday Bulletin of Groceries and Christmas Goods

Just off the press.

*We guarantee Instantaneous Mail Order Service*

**J.F. CAIRNS**  
SECOND AVE. AT 23rd ST.  
SASKATOON

### Send for the 1915-16 Edition of our FUR STYLE BOOK

34 pages, illustrated, of beautiful fur sets and fur garments for men, women and children. IT IS FREE. Address:

**JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED**  
Room 178 Hallam Building, TORONTO

### Clark Heaters for WINTER DRIVING



In Auto, Stagh or Wagon a Clark Heater will keep you warm in coldest weather—no flame, smoke or smell—fits in at the feet in any vehicle. Twenty styles from \$1.50 and up—astobest lined—carpet covered. Ask your dealer for a Clark Heater or write us for FREE Catalog. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 4011 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

### "Making Money from Poultry"

Anyone interested in raising and selling pure-bred poultry should have the above booklet, which has been prepared by The Guide. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

**RAW FURS**  
We Pay Highest Values  
Write for Price List B  
and Shipping Tags  
**Sierce Fur Co. Ltd.**  
King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada  
We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT



# Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna Stocking, Delfield, Sask.  
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

## KAMANTHA'S ACTIVITIES

Dear Miss Stocking:—My last report went in some time in June, I am ashamed to say. We were then planning some entertainment for the Belgian Relief Fund. On June 24 we met at the home of Mrs. I. Marshall and made the necessary arrangements for a tennis tournament and tea. At that meeting Nurse Walton, of Saskatoon, gave a talk on the projected hospital founding in this neighborhood. Our next meeting was in July, at the home of Mrs. Willets. The exceedingly unpleasant weather had almost spoiled plans for July 1, but the sum of twenty-five dollars was taken in anyway for the Belgian Relief Fund. The next meeting was held in August, at the school, with Mrs. Phair as hostess. An especially good paper was given by Mrs. W. Lewis on "Health and Home Hints." Some instrumental music by Mrs. Bengay and her solo, "Little Grey Home in the West," enlivened the meeting.

On September 2, at the home of Mrs. Lewis, a paper on the "Pleasures of Farm Life," was given by Mrs. J. Milburn.

On September 30, Mrs. Eldred gave an excellent talk on "A Plea for Trained Mothers." It seemed to me a very good topic at this age of the world, when training and efficiency count for so much in business and professional life.

In October, the club met at the home of the secretary. Arrangements were made for a box social, in aid of the Red Cross Fund. In November the club met at the home of Mrs. Booths. A good, breezy paper on "Relation of Home and School," was given by the teacher in charge here, Miss C. Alfordof, Oak Lake, Man. Quite a good discussion followed, and Miss Graham, of Lewiswyn school, gave several piano selections which were enjoyed immensely. Those are our meetings to date. Since September we have been knitting socks for the Red Cross, and expect to send twenty-two pairs away this week, along with the proceeds from the box social, which amounted to about eighty dollars.

To some of us at least, this club is a source of mutual help and pleasure. If only to get away from one's own little or big home for the afternoon and mix with our fellow workers on the prairie, it is well worth while. When coupled with this there is interesting discussion or study along some live topic, why, I think women cannot help but benefit. Of course there is the apathy and indifference and lack of sympathy of some in, I suppose, every district, which prevents it being the success it might be, or the help or power it might be. However, as I said before, some at least profit from the meetings.

MRS. THOS. BENSON,

Sec., Kamantla W.S.G.G.A.  
Lewiswyn, Sask.

So interesting a report is very welcome, and we are glad to learn of your summer's work. It is encouraging to learn that your club work stands for so much in your community. You will some day be happily surprised to find the apathetic members of your community express the desire to join your club. If you make it a success they will be so attracted that they cannot keep out. Such is the way it works in many places. Those who have thought an afternoon a month a terrifying waste of time, come to the conclusion that the change of their course of thinking, the added friendliness to be gained from meetings, put new energy in everyone and time, instead of being lost, is gained.

—E.A.S.

## A THRIFTY SOCIETY

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I must write you a short report of what the Horse-Haven Auxiliary is doing. We certainly did enjoy having Miss Reid with us last May and we were sorry we couldn't make arrangements to have her this fall.

We held our annual picnic with the U.F.A. on the 15th of July, but we had a very stormy day and didn't do as well

as we expected. We cleared \$26.00 from the stand—not too bad for not commencing till after dinner.

We ladies made a print quilt and sold it for \$10.00. We now have a heavy quilt made from worsted and we expect to sell it for \$20.00, clear of expenses.

We attended the men's meeting last night, November 20. We sold a sofa pillow for \$5.00. We donated that to the Patriotic Fund and the men donated \$32.00 and will probably get more before they send it in. We served cake and coffee at the U.F.A. last night, so they like to have us come to their meetings.

We have nineteen paid members this year and have held ten meetings. We have had some real interesting papers read at our meetings. For December 16 we are to have a paper on "How to Spend Winter Evenings."

I must close for this time or I won't get to see this report in The Guide.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. J. E. DISNEY,

Sec. and Treas.

## Waste in the Kitchen

Read before the Horse-Haven W.A.U.F.A.  
by Mrs. J. E. Disney

One of the first things to consider on this subject is the arrangement of the kitchen. If one's doors and windows are arranged so they can't place their tables and stoves conveniently it makes a great waste in the kitchen. The tables, stove and cupboard should be arranged to make the fewest steps in the kitchen.

Another thing that is very convenient for a kitchen is to have the floor and woodwork painted or have linoleum on the floor. It saves the tired mother or housewife lots of time. It takes lots of time to scrub rough floors and woodwork to keep it clean and so makes a great waste in the kitchen.

The next is a place for everything and everything in its place. It is a great waste in the kitchen for a housekeeper to go moping around the kitchen wondering, "What I did with this or that," which is often the case. And when everything has a place it makes it more convenient for the husband to get a meal now and then when his wife is away probably to the Women's Auxiliary.

We know there are lots of women in Alberta could have things more convenient if their husbands would spend a few of these long winter days carpentering a few tables and cupboards with little expense, so saving a great waste in the kitchen.

The next after the arrangement of the kitchen comes the cooking. It seems to me the flour is the most expensive thing we use in cooking and if everything is managed right we need not waste a crumb. I use all little pieces of crusts and sometimes cold pancakes, everything like that for bread pudding and dressing. Bread pudding is real nice made with milk and eggs and scraps of bread and raisins and flavoring, or bread crusts with apples makes a very nice pudding.

There is one way that flour is wasted by a great many housekeepers. I have seen women leave enough dough sticking to their pan to make a biscuit. In four or five messes of bread they waste enough flour and bread to make a man a good meal. By using a little salt or grease over the dough prevents it sticking to the pan, so saves a great waste in the flour.

Next comes the meat, which can be cooked so many different ways and all scraps used up in hash and stews or meat pie, by proper managing.

Sugar is quite expensive and it seems as if we all have to use just so much, but when we have to be saving and economical we can get along with a whole lot less than we do.

One way to be saving in the kitchen with our bill of fare is to raise a good garden. Lettuce, radish, onions and other early garden things all come in real nice in cooking and getting a good meal in a hurry, because we all get tired of the same old thing—bread, meat and potatoes. Vegetables make a good variety and save the meat.

If one will buy pepper, salt, sugar and such things as can be bought in bulk or large quantities, it is quite a saving.

A good dealer will not substitute any other flour for—

**PURITY FLOUR**

"More Bread and Better Bread"

## She married for a home

—"You see, her first husband left her without a penny—and with three little children to bring up. You can hardly blame her—can you?"

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TORONTO

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## TWO GROUPS OF PRIZE WINNERS

There should really have been only one prize winner in the picture coloring contest, but the artist declared that three of them were so nearly equal in merit that he could not possibly pick out a prize winner from among them, so we were obliged to stretch a point and give three prizes instead of one. The lucky little people are Elsie Pede, age 13, Rush Lake, Sask.; Marie Brailsford, age 15, Clair, Sask.; and Annie Girling, age 11, Wawanessa, Man. Boxes of water color paint have already been mailed to all three of these young people.

The artist commented upon the improvement in your use of water color in this contest. The color was put on much more lightly and tidily.

### The Story Contest

The three prize winners in the story contest are Borghild Nora, age 13, Blooming P.O., Sask.; Fred Johns, age 10, Furness P.O., Sask.; and Winona Palmer, age 10, Uno, Man.

Special mention must also be made of the story by Hannah Goldbeck, who has been only two years in Canada and who having come here without knowing a word of English, has sent us a really good story.

Kristine Kaldor, a little lady of nine summers, has also shown herself to be a very clever little story writer. She begins her story: "It happened like this, I was carrying shavings in my apron to the fire and it blazed up and caught fire." Most children would have said: "I think I will tell you about the time I got burned." If you will read these two beginnings over you will see at once how clever it was of Kristine to start her story as she did.

Honorable mention is also due to Annie E. Mies, age 12, Mannville, Alta.; Winnifred Lemon, age 12, Mair, Sask.; Annie Girling, age 11, Wawanessa, Man.; Lottie Simons, age 13, Oxbow, Sask.; Margaret Yates, age 14, Bedfordville, Sask.; Eva Smith, age 9, Woodglan, Alta.; Eva Brownridge, age 11, Grandview, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

## PET RABBITS

Once upon a time I had a pair of pet rabbits. They were grey. I liked to play with them very much, perhaps too well, for sometimes I would get a scolding for playing with them and not tending to my work.

I fed them milk and oats, wheat and garden vegetables. When I would come to give them milk they would stand on their hind legs and drink the milk out of the dish.

I had a screen over their house so that they could get sunlight, and sometimes the cat would sit on the screen and try to get them.

In the winter I would bank the house up on the sides with manure so they would not get cold.

One morning when I came to feed them I found them lying side by side, dead.

I do not know what killed them; but I mourned for the loss of my pet rabbits.

When these rabbits were dead I made up my mind to get another pair.

That winter my brother went to Nebraska on a visit. I gave him a dollar and told him to bring me a pair when he came back. He did not come back for a long time, but he brought them along with him.

These rabbits were perfectly white, and were so tame that they would eat out of my hand. I made a log-cabin for them, and there I put them in.

These rabbits I fed with water and oats, and the next day when I came to look at them their hind legs looked as though they were paralyzed. They just dragged them along behind. This did not make me feel very good, because I thought they would soon die. This way they were for about a month and a half. Then one died, and after a short time the other one died.

I have not had very good luck with rabbits, and I do not think I will ever get another pair. I am a new writer to The Guide, so will be pleased to receive a Maple Leaf pin.

EDWARD RIEL,  
Ryley, Alberta. Age 12.

## IN THE MAORI WAR

### A Prize Story

My aunt was just a baby at the time of the Maori war in New Zealand. Her parents lived away out in the country far from everybody. There had been a lot of Maori scares and all the settlers had gone into the fort at Wanganui, but my aunt's mother was a very brave woman and would not go into Wanganui; her father was away from home. She had a friend staying with her. There were no men in the house. One night, when they were all asleep, the baby cried and her mother put her hand out and felt no clothes on the baby's cot, so she took some off the end of the bed and covered her up and went to sleep. A short time later the baby cried again and her mother put her hand out and felt no clothes again. There were some clothes hanging on the wall near by. She took these down and covered the baby up. She knew there was someone in the room, but would not light the light. In the morning she missed a lot of their own clothes and the baby's. Some years after the Maori war was over the door opened and a strange Maori walked in and said:

"You know me?" She said, "No." "Me know you years ago. You remember baby cry?" She said, "Yes." "You put out your hand, you feel no clothes, you take clothes off bed cover her up. Baby cry again, you put out your hand, you feel no clothes again. You take clothes off wall, you touch me nearly. Me stand behind those clothes. You not frightened, you very brave woman." He put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a baby's bootie. "This one ob de baby's clothes me took." This Maori belonged to one of the hostile war tribes who were going thru the country murdering and plundering the settlers.

WINONA PALMER,  
Uno, Manitoba. Age 10.

## MY FIRST BASKET SOCIAL

I am a girl twelve years of age. I came from Denmark only two years ago, and could not speak English. It took us nearly a month to come here. There were my father and mother and two sisters and three of my uncles. Two of my uncles brought two lady friends who are now their wives. When we first landed we stayed at my uncle's place. One of the first days I was here there was a basket social. My cousins went and I thought I would like to go with them. We had only gone about half a mile when we upset, and the horses broke out of the sleigh. My uncle went after them to try and catch them, but the rest of us went home and took the wagon and two other horses, but the next time we got lost. At last we found a stable and we all went in while some of the boys found the house. When they found the house the man would not open the door, and there was a big blizzard. As it was so cold they had to break the door open. When they went in there was a man and a little girl in bed. My cousins asked if they could stay all night, and the man said "Yes," and they told him the girls were down in the stable so they came down after us and we stayed in the shack with the man and the little girl till morning.

If I live to be a hundred years old I will never forget the time when we stood in that stable and were close at the back of some horses, but could not see them. I did not understand English, but there were two cats fighting and I understood that. And all the time I stood in that stable holding tight to my fancy paper trimmed basket with my supper, oranges, apples and candies, but when we went into the shack we ate our supper and we gave the little girl some candies. Next morning when we got home my uncle had found his horses.

The basket social is all over and past, but I will never forget it. I am now living with an English woman so that I can go to school, she gives me food and clothes and takes me out to parties and many other things, but we have never been upset yet. My father and mother are living on a farm which they have to look after for the winter, but when summer comes he will have to go onto his home-stand.

HANNAH GOLDBECK,  
Avonlea, Sask. Age 12.





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## A Desert Eden

Continued from Page 10

So are your fond father and mother. If I were an army man would you marry me, Bowie?"

She shook her head, silently. His heart failed him; it was hard, as heretofore, to fathom her attitude. He loved her—God, how he loved her; if she loved him 'twas apparently in a different way.

They always had been boy and girl together; to be man and woman together seemed difficult.

"You'd rather be a sister, I suppose." He tried to speak evenly. "That's mighty nice."

She slipped her hand into his. He clung to it hungrily. How fair she looked.

"Don't be mean, Danny," she pleaded. "We've threshed all this out before, haven't we? Let's just only enjoy ourselves."

"Are you engaged to Lieutenant Kunke? I want to know."

She flushed, but turned upon him defiantly.

"I shan't tell you. Are you going to act horrid?"

He released her hand, and made a movement as if to stand.

"If I stay I'll bore you. There's only one thing I can talk about and that's ourselves. Kunke probably would quote poetry. Perhaps we'd better go back. I ought to try that wireless some more."

"Don't be mean, Danny dear," she pleaded again. "Ought we to go? Maybe we ought, then."

She did not stir, save to gaze up at him.

With sudden overmastering impulse he stooped; her face did not avert, their lips met, she let him; her's even responded to the pressure of his—responded frankly, girlishly.

As he straightened, a bit unsteady, she smiled up at him tremulously.

"That wasn't wrong, I think," she said. He hoped that it was. "Go ahead, Danny dear. You can carry the dishes. I want to sit a minute more."

"But I can't leave you alone, Bowie," he protested. "I'll stay too, then."

She shook her head.

"No; please go, and try the wireless. I'll come right away. But I want to sit and think. I'm not afraid. Nothing could live up here on such a night and be harmful. The spirits are all good spirits. I'll call if I need help."

"Well." He gathered the dishes and started.

Once he looked back.

She was in the same posture, motionless, entranced, white in the white moonshine.

He strode on, his bitterness gaining the ascendancy. Probably she was thinking of Kunke; "mooning" about him.

The camp was dormant, its only symptoms the gurgles and the snores.

He settled down to the wireless, stubborn in his determination to get the post and bring Kunke and succor; the one for Bowie, the other for the rest, including himself.

To be here with Bowie was maddening.

Brooding over his trials—confound it, he had known Bowie all his life; but now that she was grown up, that sister relationship was insufficient—he applied himself to the instrument. But his reiterated signal brought no result.

The stillness enfolded like a transparent canopy—a stillness, an immobility which seemed uncanny. In the midst of his efforts he aroused himself with a start.

He had been expecting Bowie to approach; he had been anticipating the rustle of her steps; a vague uneasiness overcame him; he arose and looked; he did not glimpse her.

He dropped the apparatus, his heart throbbing.

Could anything have happened to her? Or had she fallen asleep? He must get her!

Retracing his steps, thru the enchantment, he waxed more and more in haste.

No white figure advanced across the brush to meet him!

His eyes swept the cedars and the vicinity of the pool, and did not locate her. He "coo-ee'd," softly; she did not answer. He was thoroughly disturbed.

(To be continued next week).

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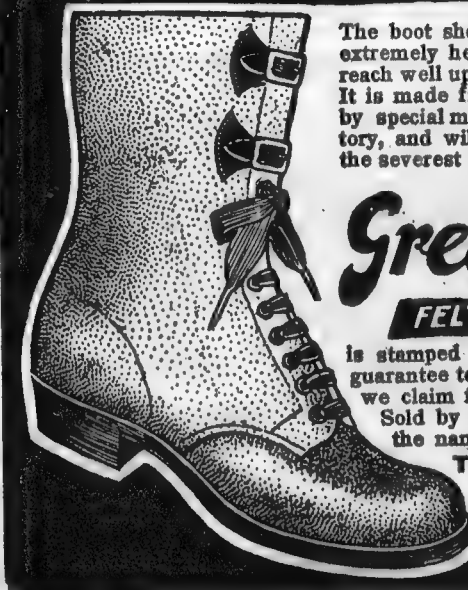
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### TRUST COMPANIES AS EXECUTORS

In this column last week the duties and responsibilities of executors were discussed. During recent years it has become a very common practice, instead of appointing friends or relatives as executors, to entrust the settlement of the estates of deceased persons to trust companies, and this is often a very wise course.

A trust company of high standing, and there are a number of these doing business in Western Canada, has all the good qualities that can be possessed by the individual—capital, system, judgment, initiative—and in addition the combined experience of its director and executive officers. Its management is entrusted to business men of ability and standing in the commercial community, and every matter that comes up for discussion can thus have the benefit of the judgment of men who have made a success of their own affairs in various walks of life.

A trust company is not likely to be so over-cautious or so speculative as an individual, and from the magnitude of its operations, has opportunities of investment that are not open to the individual. It is fully acquainted with the limitations imposed upon trust investments by the government, is in touch with the market values of money and property, and is absolutely independent and not likely to be either coaxed or intimidated into making investments which a mature judgment would condemn.

#### Trust Company's Fees

The trust company is remunerated by a percentage of the estate to be dealt with, varying, of course, with the amount of work involved. Arrangements may be made between the testator and the trust company as to what this percentage will be, or the matter may be left for arrangement between the beneficiaries and the trust company or to the Surrogate Court. The remuneration of the trust company, of course, is really paid by the beneficiary. It occasionally happens that a private trustee or executor will give better service than a trust company thru his special knowledge of the estate and the circumstances of the heirs. In a great many cases, however, it is not only kind but profitable as well, to relieve relatives and friends of the responsibility and labor involved in realizing or administering an estate.

#### A Will Form

In case it is desired to create a trust for the benefit of a widow, children or others, it is necessary to vary the form somewhat. Below is a common form of will:

"I, John Smith, of the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, declare this to be my last Will and Testament, made this.....day of....., 191....

"I hereby appoint the..... Trust Company of..... to be the executor and trustee of this my Will.

"I direct that all my estate, real and personal, of every nature whatsoever, be vested in my Trustee for the following purposes, namely,—

"First—To continue all my present investments in their present form, or to convert the same into money, as may be considered convenient or expedient, and reinvest the same for the purposes of this Will.

"Second—To pay thereout the following legacies:

"Third—To invest and keep invested all the remainder of my estate and to pay the income thereof to my wife, during her life.

"Fourth—After the death of my wife, to divide my estate equally among my children, each child to receive his or her share on arriving at the age of twenty-one years, the income of such shares to be applied in the meantime for the purposes and maintenance of such child, if under age, with power to the trustee to encroach upon the principal of such share for the benefit of such child if in the discretion of the Trustee it is desirable to do so.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written.

"Signed in the presence of  
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# Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament meets three weeks hence—Extension of life of Parliament, New sources of revenue, and war profiteering, will be Lively Topics of Discussion  
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Parliament having been called together for the despatch of public business, the capital is beginning to simmer with quiet speculation as to what is likely to happen when the House meets on January 12. The issuance of the royal proclamation fixing the date for the deliberations of the two Houses at least removes the last possibility of a general election within the next few months. It has never been so difficult, however, to attempt a definite forecast of what is likely to happen when the legislators get down to business. Will they agree to petition the Imperial government for an extension of the life of the present parliament until after the war is over, or will they disagree as to what would be a reasonable extension and precipitate a general election some time between now and the haying season of 1916? These are undoubtedly the questions that will continue to agitate the public mind more or less until the situation is clarified.

## An Agreement Likely

Extreme partisans on both sides of the House are inclined to think that it will be impossible for an agreement to be reached, and that in addition to the war turmoil we will have a battle of the ballots some time next spring or early summer. Conservatives and Liberals of this way of thinking both expect to be able to place the blame for a war-time election on the other fellows, and they claim that whichever side succeeds in doing this will win at the polls. This is an admission that they believe the majority of people to be opposed to an election until the war, at least, is as good as won.

Fortunately for the country, however, the moderates on both sides of the House are inclined to the view that before the session is over both sides will unite in a petition to the Imperial authorities asking for the extension of the life of the House for a year. As both Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the two leaders, can be included in the group of moderates, it is a fairly safe prediction that a compromise arrangement will be reached.

## The Leaders' Views

In this connection it is pretty well known just what has passed between the two leaders. Sir Robert Borden some time ago, it is stated, wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggesting that when the House meets, the life of parliament should be extended for a year from the declaration of peace. To this Sir Wilfrid demurred, pointing out that such an extension would be indefinite, and might mean that there would be no appeal to the people for two or three years after the fighting had really concluded. Sir Robert then suggested an extension of one year from October next. To the principle of this proposal the Opposition leader is said not to have made any objections. He took the view, however, that it was a matter in regard to which parliament should be consulted. He also, it is understood, intimated that the Opposition would desire to know what domestic legislation the government proposes to introduce before definitely committing itself in regard to the matter of an extension. In view of this attitude on the part of the leader of the Opposition, it is not likely that anything will develop until the House meets and the government has definitely made known its legislative program. As the life of parliament does not expire until late next autumn, it would appear that there can be no serious objection to the matter waiting over until towards the end of the session. The British parliament, having decided to extend its own life by a year, it is all the more likely that similar action will be taken at Ottawa.

## Tax the Profiteers?

While government legislation apart from war measures is not likely to be heavy and private bills will not be numerous, the approaching session is quite likely to develop features of absorbing interest. The people will be anxious to

know what measures the minister of finance proposes to take to raise more revenue with which to meet the rapidly increasing war expenditure. In this connection it is safe to predict that "profiteering" and "war profits" are words which will appear with considerable frequency in the records of the House. Expression will doubtless be given in some concrete form to the ever-growing conviction that the makers of excessive war profits should surrender some of their gains to the Dominion treasury. The correspondent of The Grain Growers' Guide has already heard of the probability of a western member moving a formal resolution declaring it to be the duty of the minister of finance to "commandeer" all war profits in excess of ten per cent. Such action would undoubtedly be popular with the mass of Canadians, but it is equally certain that it would cause an awful clatter amongst many of the closest political friends of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance.

Those sixteen Toronto patriots who, with Mr. White, rose in revolt against their party because it dared to introduce reciprocity would doubtless be amongst the first to hold up their hands in horror at such a proceeding, while there would be a wail of anguish from other profiteers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Should the western member adhere to his present intention, there will at least be an interesting discussion, and the attitude of the minister of finance in regard to the matter will, to put it very mildly, be "good copy" for members of the parliamentary press gallery.

## Poor Chance for Free Wheat

Free wheat is another question which will occupy a foremost place in the debates. So far as it has been possible for one to learn here, up to the present time the members of the government have not given any serious consideration to the question of the removal of the wheat duties. Their eastern supporters declare that when the next general election takes place the government will occupy exactly the same position in regard to reciprocity, free wheat and the tariff generally that they maintained when they won the battle at the polls on September 21, 1911. Hon. Robert Rogers has been criticized in the government press of the East for declaring at Winnipeg that he has an open mind on

the subject. It would appear to be practically certain at the present time that the eastern view is likely to prevail, and that no step will be taken to place wheat on the free list.

The fear of an adverse expression of opinion on the free wheat issue in the vacant constituencies of Brandon and Lisgar will probably result in the eight Dominion constituencies now vacant remaining so until a general election is held. Not much difficulty would be experienced in arranging for acclamations in the six eastern seats now without representation, each party being allowed to retain its own seats; but it is different in regard to the two Manitoba constituencies which were vacated for political reasons. With eight seats vacant and a number of members absent on military service, the House will be considerably smaller. The failure to fill the eight seats will, however, mean the saving of twenty thousand dollars, which is a matter not to be sneezed at in these days of high expenditures and big deficits.

## Can This Be True?

The gratifying announcement is made that whatever else may happen this session, the government has decided that there will be no railway subsidies and no bond guarantees. Apparently the politicians are beginning to realize that



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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.—THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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Make them read—"NOTIFY: JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LTD., WINNIPEG," and you will receive the MAXIMUM MARKET PRICES for your grain.

Instructions are carefully and thoroughly carried out; grades closely checked, quick returns made with Government grade and weight, and liberal advances given on bills of lading.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY assured by our high financial standing and 58 years' reputation in the grain trade for fair and reliable dealing. Licensed and Bonded by the Government.

Ship in carload lots to obtain full advantage of current markets.

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Four hackney mares, all imported and two of them by the champion "Mathias." Ten shorthorn bulls from calves to 18 months old, including one imported "Nonparel"—a good one—and females of all ages. All the young stock are from imported bulls as well as the dams and grand dams in most cases.

I am clearing out the whole herd of 30 Yorkshires, as I have not accommodation for them with so much other stock. In the lot there are two imported sows, toppers—one will farrow in January—and all the others descended from them. There are some fine sows, 18 months old, and the balance last spring litters. Come early if you want them as they will soon go at the prices I am offering them.

**JOHN GRAHAM** - **CARBERRY, Man.**

## 100 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Rams 200 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Ewes

All pure bred and of highest class now offered for sale

**CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Big Selection Always on Hand**  
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50 SOWS, ready to breed for Spring litters. YOUNG PIGS \$25.00 a pair. BOARS, all ages. Also Barred Rock, Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons—\$5.00 and \$7.00 a pen. ORDER FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

**J. J. KERR, GOODWATER, SASK.**

it is dangerous, with an election possible at a comparatively early date, to dip into the public treasury for the benefit of the corporations.

### PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

The farm products feature of farmers' week at the Manitoba Agricultural College will surpass that of any previous year. The Department of Agriculture is lending every possible assistance by way of securing particularly competent judges from outside the province, by giving liberal cash prizes and by furnishing closed-in glass cabinets which will prevent any possibility of the grain getting mixed, and at the same time permit those in attendance to have a splendid opportunity of viewing the exhibits. Lists will be posted on the first day of the fair, giving the names of farmers having pure seed for sale, the price asked, and accurate tests for germination and purity. This year only a half bushel is asked for, and the college will pay express on the exhibits sent in. The winners, however, will be required to supply an additional half bushel, as this grain, instead of being stored at the college, will be sent to the majority of the big international grain shows, and care will be taken to see that both the grower and the province will receive due credit. An impression seems to have gone abroad that Manitoba hard wheat, which made the West famous, is confined to Saskatchewan and Alberta, but as the old province is continuing to produce a still larger volume of both wheat and oats, it has been decided to again demonstrate Manitoba's pre-eminence in the production of the finest quality of wheat, oats and barley, and it is expected that hundreds of farmers will be represented at the coming show, not so much with the idea of winning the splendid prizes offered as of showing the high quality of grain that is being grown in every section of the province. Many progressive mercantile and publishing firms are backing this idea, and as a further encouragement to the farmers of Manitoba to bring forward the products of the soil, have donated several splendid special prizes, a list of which will be found in the Soil Products Catalog, which is being prepared and will be issued in about ten days.

### SASKATCHEWAN GOING DRY

Voting on the establishment and abolition of government liquor stores took place in seven districts of Saskatchewan in connection with the municipal elections. In three places where liquor stores are established the vote will result in them being closed, and in four districts an unsuccessful attempt was made to open new stores. Following these victories the announcement is made from the head office of the banish-the-bar committee in Regina that a big temperance convention will be held in that city some time in January.

The call will be issued for the convention just as soon as the executive can decide upon the most suitable date on which to hold the conference, and not only members of the committee of one hundred will be present, but temperance workers from all sections of Saskatchewan will gather.

The convention is being called to decide upon definite action for the campaign of 1916, when it is expected that a vote will be brought on in every liquor district where a liquor shop is now in existence.

All hotel bars were closed in Saskatchewan on July 1, 1915, and the only places where liquor can be bought are the stores conducted by the government in places where wholesale licenses formerly existed.

### PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged .....\$314.60  
R. A. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. .... 10.00  
Total .....\$324.60

### HIGH PRICE FOR ANGUS BULL

J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, has sold the yearling bull "Glencarnock Ensign" to the Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N.D., for \$1,400.00. Mr. Hartley intends exhibiting him at the larger state fairs across the line and considers him good enough to win in the strongest company. "Ensign" is sired by the grand champion "Evreux of Harviestown," generally considered the best Aberdeen Angus bull on the North American continent today.

### LIVESTOCK MEETINGS

The annual meetings of the societies forming the Canadian National Livestock Record Association will be held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, from Monday, January 31 to Friday, February 4, 1916.

## Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

## Spruce Bank Farm

We have the best lot of Berkshires and Oxford sheep for sale we have ever bred. Ten yearling boars fit for service and twenty young sows of breeding age. One hundred and fifty grade Oxford ewes ready as soon as bred.

**R. L. LANG, Oak Lake, Man.**

## DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshires. We have some of the best stock in young boars and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock hog, "High Bluff Laddie" (22012), which won first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other classes. Can supply pairs not skinned (pure-bred) bulls, heifers and sows for sale; also nice grade. Apply.

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A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.



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The Only Effective Remedy for Bots and Worms in Horses

**EVERY FARMER** will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for bots and worms in horses, which is absolutely reliable and has the endorsement of the U. S. Government and recommendations of well noted veterinary surgeons. It is put up in gelatine capsules which by a peculiar action will kill every worm in the stomach. Hundreds of bots and worms have been removed from a single horse by these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts as they do not injure the stomach in any way; they have been used by thousands of farmers and veterinarians with excellent results. If your horses are run down, stubborn, lazy, etc., just try some "HEUREKA CAPSULES" and see what they will do. **PRICE: \$2.00 FOR 12 CAPSULES** 10 cents for postage extra. Orders from 5 dozens up will be filled postage free. Order today from—

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# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 18, 1915)  
Wheat—Altho navigation closed a week ago and car receipts have been quite heavy since, the wheat market shows no sign of weakness. On the contrary, the futures show a gain of 3 to 4 cents per bushel for the week, and the demand for cash grain is still good, tho the premiums are lower. Quite a large amount of all rail business is being worked and the quantity seems to be only a question of how much the railways can handle. The American Government Crop Report shows a larger acreage than anticipated, but reports of bad condition of their winter wheat continue, and it looks as tho a good demand for our wheat will be maintained.

### AMERICAN CROP

Government gives quantities but not quality of either wheat or corn.

	1915 To Date	1915 Preliminary	1914 Final
Winter wheat.....	655,045,000	657,000,000	685,000,000
Spring wheat.....	356,460,000	345,000,000	206,000,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,011,505,000</b>	<b>1,002,000,000</b>	<b>891,000,000</b>
Corn.....	3,054,362,000	3,090,000,000	2,705,000,000
Oats.....	1,540,362,000	1,517,000,000	1,141,000,000
Rye.....	49,190,000	44,000,000	43,000,000

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec.	May	No grade white oats, 3 cars, wild oats	37
Wheat—			Mill oats, 1 car	30
Dec. 14	107	111	No grade oats, 1 car wheatey	39
Dec. 15	107	111	Sample grade white oats, 1 car	38
Dec. 16	108	112	No. 4 White oats, 3 cars	38
Dec. 17	109	112	Sample grade white oats, 1 car	38
Dec. 18	110	113	No. 4 White oats, part car	38
Dec. 20	111	114	Mill oats, part car	30
Dec. 20	111	114	Sample grade rye, 1 car	55
Week ago	107	110	No. 3 rye car, run	89
Year ago	121	126	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	62
Oats—			No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	61
Dec. 14	38	41	No grade barley, 1 car	58
Dec. 15	38	41	No. 4 barley, 1 car, No. 2 row	69
Dec. 16	38	42	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	58
Dec. 17	38	42	Sample grade barley, 1 car	57
Dec. 18	39	42	Sample grade barley, 1 car	61
Dec. 20	40	43	No. 1 flax, 3 cars, N. D.	2.06
Week ago	39	41	No. 1 flax, 1 car heavy dockage	2.08
Year ago	52	57		
Flax—				
Dec. 14	180	188		
Dec. 15	180	188		
Dec. 16	181	188		
Dec. 17	182	189		
Dec. 18	184	191		
Dec. 20	187	195		
Week ago	181	188		
Year ago	132	137		

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 18)			
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 1 car choice	\$1.17	This week	9,235,859.30
No. 2 Hard Wheat, 4 cars	1.15	Last week	7,912,862.10
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 6 cars	1.16	Increase	1,322,997.20
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 1 car	1.15	Oats	
No. 1 Hard Wheat, part car	1.16	1 C.W.	66,857.20
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 1 car	1.15	2 C.W.	1,256,731.09
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 2 cars	1.14	3 C.W.	651,962.15
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 10 cars	1.13	Ex. 1 Fd.	251,263.29
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 11 cars	1.13	Others	1,046,311.26
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 1 car dockage	1.16	This week	3,273,127.08
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 6 cars	1.13	Last week	3,311,935.12
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 2 cars	1.13	Decrease	38,808.04
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 9 cars	1.15	Barley	
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car cockle	1.09	3 C.W.	363,415.17
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car	1.08	4 C.W.	182,693.83
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car arrive	1.09	Rej.	51,234.30
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 5 cars	1.10	Feed	35,005.34
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car	1.11	Others	167,488.45
No. 3 Wheat, 2 cars soft, cockle	1.01	This week	799,837.33
No. 3 Wheat, 2 cars	1.06	Last week	907,270.38
No. 3 Wheat, 1 car o. w. b.	1.03	Decrease	107,433.05
No. 4 Wheat, 1 car	.97	Last year's	270,176.02
No. 4 Wheat, 1 car	1.00	total	535,553.23
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.04		
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.05		
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.10		
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.11		
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	1.10		
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.01		
No. 3 White oats, 3 cars	.39		
No. 3 White oats, 2 cars run	.39		
No. 4 White oats, 8 cars	.38		

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from December 14 to December 20 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	WHLAT	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Fd 1	Fd 2	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Dec. 14	107	105	102	97	..	..	..	36	35	35	33	32	..	..	..	180	177	..	..
15	107	105	102	97	..	..	..	35	35	35	33	32	..	..	..	180	177	..	..
16	103	105	102	99	..	..	..	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	181	178	..	..
17	109	109	103	99	..	..	..	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	182	179	..	..
18	110	107	101	101	..	..	..	39	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	184	181	..	..
20	112	109	105	101	..	..	..	40	37	37	..	..	..	..	..	187	184	..	..
Week ago	107	104	101	97	..	..	..	39	36	36	34	33	64	59	..	181	178	..	..
Year ago	121	118	114	110	105	100	96	53	50	50	49	48	64	60	57	132	129	..	..

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Dec. 20	Year Ago	Toronto Dec. 16	Calgary Dec. 18	Chicago Dec. 18	St. Paul Dec. 18
<b>Cattle</b>	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o
Choice steers	6.00-6.25	5.50-5.75	7.75-8.50	5.80-6.25	8.35-11.00	7.00-9.00
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.50	5.50-5.75	7.65-8.00	5.30-5.80	6.20-8.25	3.75-7.25
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.50-6.25	4.45-5.00	7.00-7.65	..	6.20-8.25	3.75-7.25
Best fat cows	5.15-5.40	5.00-5.25	6.00-6.50	4.75-5.15	2.80-8.25	4.25-6.00
Medium cows	4.60-4.85	4.00-4.75	5.50-6.00	..	2.80-8.35	4.25-6.00
Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.75	4.50-5.50	4.25-4.75	2.80-8.35	4.25-6.00
Choice heifers	5.50-5.85	5.50-5.75	7.25-7.75	5.25-5.50	..	4.25-6.00
Best bulls	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.25	6.00-7.10	3.00-4.50	..	3.50-5.60
Common and medium bulls	4.25-4.50	5.00-5.25	5.50-6.00	..	..	3.50-5.60
Best feeding steers	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.75	5.50-6.00	..	4.25-6.75
Best stocker steers	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	6.00-6.50	..	..	4.00-6.25
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$90-\$120	\$60-\$75	..	..
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$50	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$60	\$55-\$60	..	..
<b>Hogs</b>						
Choice hogs	\$8.65	\$6.50	\$9.15	\$8.37	\$6.10-\$6.75	\$6.20
Heavy sows	\$6.25-\$7.00	\$5.60	..	..	..	..
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.00-\$4.50	..	..	..	..
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
Choice lambs	\$8.25	\$6.75-\$7.25	\$10-\$11	\$5.00-\$5.25	\$6.90-\$9.60	\$8.00-\$8.65
Best killing sheep	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$6.00-\$7.50	\$7.00	\$6.10-\$6.90	\$4.50-\$7.25

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
At William and Pt.	9,235,859	3,273,127	798,837
Arthur Ter.	..	..	..
In vessels in Can.	..	..	..
Ter. Harbors	8,381,231	6,360,701	381,489
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,617,090</b>	<b>9,633,828</b>	<b>1,180,326</b>
At Buffalo and Duluth	3,727,140	263,850	84,000
<b>Total this week</b>	<b>21,344,230</b>	<b>9,897,708</b>	<b>1,264,326</b>
<b>Total last week</b>	<b>19,981,998</b>	<b>9,951,587</b>	<b>1,376,819</b>
<b>Total last year</b>	<b>15,170,587</b>	<b>6,453,493</b>	<b>774,840</b>

### GRAIN DEALERS' CROP ESTIMATE

F. O. Fowler, secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, estimates the total crop of the three prairie provinces this year at 737,682,000 bushels, over 200,000,000 bushels greater than any previous crop. The estimate is divided as follows: Wheat, 307,230,000; oats, 389,000,000; barley, 39,202,000; flax, 2,250,000 bushels.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

	Spot	Previous
No. 1 Hard Winter	\$1.65	\$1.65
No. 1 Manitoba	1.74	1.74
No. 2 Manitoba	1.71	1.71
No. 3 Manitoba	1.68	1.68
Barusso	1.77	1.77

### Future Parcels

	Dec. delivery	Jan. delivery
No. 1 Man., Dec. delivery	1.67	1.71
No. 1 Man., Dec. delivery, London	1.70	1.71
No. 1 Man., Dec. delivery, London	1.70	1.71
No. 1 Man., Jan.-Feb. delivery, London	1.70	1.71
No. 3 Man., Dec. delivery, London	1.64	1.64

Note—These cable quotations have been translated into dollars per bushel at the rate of \$4.72 exchange; this varies from day to day, but Broomhall's decline to commit themselves to a rate at present.—Manitoba Free Press.

## The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, Dec. 18.—Hogs have continued coming to market in as great numbers as during the previous week, and again there was a six-day run of practically 100,000 here. This enormous number has been disposed of without delay or congestion and at prices in line with trade trend at other points where supplies have been relatively lighter, as well as actually so. The big business in the swine division is the feature of livestock trade, which has been engaging chief interest locally of late, altho there have been large cattle supplies and a fair-sized quota of sheep to be handled. The hog runs of the week showed the same characteristics in respect to quality as did the droves here earlier in the month, much of the stuff coming in being of a light and immature class. Average weights have been considerably below 200 pounds.

Fat cattle prices were boosted 10 to 15 cents early in the week, and subsequently business 25 cents above the close of the preceding week was reported in frequent instances.

Sheep and lamb prices were firm all week and mature stuff gained about 25 cents the latter half of the period. Best western lambs during the week sold up to \$8.65, while natives topped at \$8.50, with seconds varying from \$7.00 to \$8.00 according to the sort made.

Western ewes were listed at \$6.00, but it required a choice handyweight kind to turn the trick.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Receipts of cattle at local stockyards for today's market were meagre. It was clean-up day and offerings were taken at steady prices. The run of calves was light also, and steady rates prevailed. Over 800 hogs were on the market and they sold at \$8.75 fed and watered and at \$8.40 f.o.b. country points. Hogs are not sold off cars at the yards now, but off cars at packers' plants.

### WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing price on the principal western markets on Saturday, Dec. 18, were—			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.10	\$1.15	
2 Nor. wheat	1.07	1.12	
3 Nor. wheat	1.04	1.08	
3 white oats	.36	.39	
Barley	.36	.39	
Flax, No. 1	1.84	2.07	
Futures—			
Dec. wheat	1.10	1.13	
May wheat	1.13	1.15	

There is a spread of 40 cents between the fed and watered basis and off car basis. Off cars at packers' plants hogs are quoted at \$9.15. The run of small meats was light and demands undiminished. The result was firmly held prices. The quality was not top, however, the range for good lambs being \$10.00 to \$10.50, with heavy at \$8.00 to \$9.00. Sheep ewes were steady at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Five hundred army horses arrived from East St. Louis en route for Britain. This makes 2,000 for the week.

Calgary, Dec. 18.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd. reports that last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 294 horses, 1,511 cattle, 1,429 hogs, 50 sheep. This week's receipts were 341 horses, 1,267 cattle, 1,594 hogs, 433 sheep.

Outward Shipments—Seven cars of cattle to Seattle, four cars to Tacoma, two of cattle to Winnipeg. Hogs—Two to New Westminster, two to Victoria and fifteen to Toronto.

Cattle—\$5.75 to \$6.15 caught the bulk of the steer offerings, altho \$6.35 is claimed to have been paid for very tops. The cattle receipts include shipments from the exhibition grounds and Brett's sale. There was continued country enquiry for all classes of breeder stockers and feeders and prices advanced with the lessening supply.

Hogs—Packers were unsuccessful in getting hogs lower and prices advanced to \$8.37 by the close of the week. Eastern demand continues unabated and there is a struggle to keep hogs at home.

Sheep—Top yearling wethers and lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.25; ewes, \$7.00.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—Receipts at the Union stockyards from Dec. 11 to 17 were 2,220 cattle, 3,077 hogs, 422 sheep and 20 horses.

The cattle market during the past week held steady to firm. Good cattle were in good demand, the prices held steady, while in some quarters real good Christmas beef topped the market at from \$6.85 to \$7.15; these kinds were scarce and only a very limited number of extra choice Christmas cattle were in the offerings at the yards, while a few cars went direct to the abattoirs.

The hog market the past week has been very unsettled, prices ranged for select hogs from \$8.25 to \$8.80, and in some spots \$8.90. When the Eastern buyers were on the market prices would take a jump and when they were off the market they would break sharp. The hog market has been very uncertain for the country buyer, and as long as the hog market keeps in the same condition the shippers are going to be very careful about buying hogs in the country until the market settles down and conditions become normal again.

## Country Produce

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices here quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—The closeness of the Christmas season has had little effect upon most lines of country produce with the exception perhaps of dressed poultry. Butter is very light as regards supply and prices are the same as for last week. Fancy dairy butter is 24 to 26 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is 24 to 25 cents per pound and good round lots are 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—The general run of country shipments of eggs does not improve and dealers are not anxious to handle them at the low price of 25 cents per dozen. Strictly new laid eggs are readily snapped up at from 40 to 45 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—Potatoes are quite plentiful at the same price as last week. Most people have a supply on hand and the transient demand is not very great. Dealers are offering 50 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—As was anticipated last week, no change has been made in cream or milk prices for the coming week. Sweet cream delivered is worth 40 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream is 35 cents per pound of butterfat and milk is still \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry—There is a big trade just now in dressed poultry. Dressed chickens are worth 17 cents per pound, fowl 13 to 14 cents per pound, ducks 15 cents, geese 15 cents and turkeys 19 cents per pound. Most dealers are buying poultry on the basis of giving a premium of a cent or two per pound for well finished and properly dressed birds.



# WHERE TO BUY

Complete List of Guide Advertisers  
except those in Classified Page

## ALARM CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Big Ben. Any dealer.

## AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES

Dupont Fabrikoid Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Ford Motor Co., Ford, Ont.  
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich.  
Whitely-Overland, Toledo, Ohio.  
Western Auto Clearing House, Winnipeg.  
North American Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.  
(Lesgas Device)  
Halliday Bros., Winnipeg.

## BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES

Domillon Cycle Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Hyslop Bros., Toronto, Ont.  
Hendee Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass., Toronto, Ont.  
Shaw Mfg. Co., Galesburg, Kas.

## BOOKS

Bible Study Club, Winnipeg, Man.

## COAL

Dobell Coal Co., Telford, Alta.  
North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alta.  
Canadian Coal and Coke Co., Edmonton, Alta.  
Alberta Block Coal Co., Drumheller, Alta.  
Redcliff Brick and Coal Co., Redcliff, Alta.  
Sask. G.G. Association, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, LUMBER PAINTS, PLASTER, CEMENTS, ETC.

Atlas Lumber Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.  
Alabastine Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.  
Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass.  
Bishopric Wall Board Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.  
Canada Cement Co., Montreal.  
Consumers Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
A. B. Cushing Lumber Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Cushing Bros., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.  
Department of Forestry, Victoria.  
Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver.  
Farmers' Sawmill & Shingle Co., Vancouver.  
F. M. T. C. Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
Edmonton Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.  
Domillon Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.  
Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.  
H. S. Johnston, Banff, Alta.  
F. F. LeMaistre, Winnipeg.  
John Martin Paper Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.  
Prairie Builders' Limited, Calgary, Alta.  
Regina Heating & Sheet Metal Co., Regina, Sask.  
Rock Springs Farm, Watrous, Sask. (Skimment).  
Saskatoon Hardware Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.  
Security Lumber Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.  
Riverside Lumber Co., Calgary, Alta.  
G. F. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

## DENTISTS

Dr. J. A. Moran, Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. T. G. Moynes, Winnipeg, Man.  
New Method Dental Parlors, Winnipeg.  
Dr. W. R. Parsons, Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. Robinson, Winnipeg, Man.  
Union Plainness Dentists, Winnipeg, Man.

## DEPTS. OF AGRICULTURE, FAIRS, INSTITUTES, ETC.

Calgary Industrial Exhibition, Calgary.  
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Edmonton.  
Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, Man.  
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Regina.  
Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.  
Publication Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg.  
Fruit Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.  
Sask. Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

## DEPARTMENTAL STORES—MAIL ORDER HOUSES

Christie Grant Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
W. W. Cooper Co., Swift Current, Sask.  
Catesby's, Limited, London, Eng.  
T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
The F. S. Newman Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
James Ramsay Limited, Edmonton, Alta.  
J. F. Cairns, Saskatoon.

## EDUCATIONAL

Alberta College North, Edmonton, Alta.  
Alberta Ladies' College, Red Deer, Alta.  
American School of Music, Chicago, Ill.  
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.  
Canadian School of Tractoring, Winnipeg.  
Central Business College, Winnipeg.  
Edmonton College, Edmonton, Alta.  
Federal Business College, Regina, Sask.  
Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.  
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.  
Metropolitan Business Institute, Winnipeg.  
North American School of Taxidermy, Omaha.  
Numerical Method Music Co., Windsor, Ont.  
Ottawa Ladies' College, Ottawa, Ontario.  
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.  
Regina College, Regina, Sask.  
Rupert's Land Ladies' College, Winnipeg.  
(Formerly Haverall College).  
Saskatoon Business College, Saskatoon, Sask.  
St. Alban's College, Prince Albert, Sask.  
St. Boniface College, St. Boniface, Man.  
St. Hilda's College, Calgary, Alta.  
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.  
Success Business College, Winnipeg, Man.  
Western Commercial College, Saskatoon.  
Winnipeg Business College, Winnipeg, Man.  
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.

## FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE

R. Bere, Winnipeg, Man.  
Butter Paper Supply Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Cunnington & Campbell, Winnipeg, Man.  
Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Consumers Fish Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Edmonton City Dairy Co., Edmonton, Alta.  
Edmonton Cold Storage Co., Edmonton, Alta.  
Excoiler & Fibre Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn.  
Farmers & Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.  
E. Fotheringham & Co. (Brandon Produce Co.), Winnipeg, Man.  
Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg.  
Hays Dairy Co., Carstairs, Alta.  
Laird Bros., Winnipeg, Man.  
Matthews Blackwell Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Merchants Cold Storage Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Manitoba Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Manitoba Poultry Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Pete Pallenon, Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary.  
Royal Produce & Trading Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Refillable Produce & Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Winnipeg Fish Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Western Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Wilton Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
W. J. Guest Fish Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
City Fish Market, Winnipeg, Man.  
Davis Produce Co., Le Pas, Man.  
Domillon Fish Co., Port Arthur, Ont.  
Armstrong Trading Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES, GASOLINE ENGINES, BINDER-TWINE, ETC.

Anthony Corrugated Paper Co., Galesburg, Kas.  
American Separator Co., Bainbridge, N.Y.  
Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
T. S. Bluff Co., Ltd., Elora, Ontario.  
Brandon Pump & Windmill Works, Brandon, Man.  
Brandon Machine & Implement Works, Brandon.  
T. N. Bjorndahl, Watrous, Sask.  
Butter Paper Supply Co., Calgary, Alta.

J. I. Case T.M. Co., Racine, Wis.  
J. I. Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis.  
Christiansen Harrow Works, Winnipeg, Man.  
Currie Mfg. Co., Lauder, Man.  
Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon.  
Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd., Winnipeg.

DeKing Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Demo Separators, St. Hyacinthe, Que.  
DeLaval Dairy Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Detroit Engine Works, Detroit, Mich.  
G. L. Dodds Implements, Winnipeg.  
Wm. Eddie, Winnipeg, Man.  
Emerson & Sons, Detroit, Mich.  
Farmers' Machine Co., Watrous, Sask.  
Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Freeland Steel Tank Co., Halibute, Sask.  
Garden City Feeder Co., Regina, Sask.  
Wm. Galloway Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
The Halliday Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.  
Helder Mfg. Co., Carroll, Iowa, U.S.A.  
International Harvester Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Jackson Combination Sheaf Loader & Carrier Co., Brandon, Man.

A. Stanley Jones, North Battleford, Sask.  
Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ontario.  
R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.  
Manitoba Engines, Brandon, Man.  
Manson Campbell Co., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Musk's Thistle Radiator, Winnipeg, Man.  
Maytag Co., Logan Ave. west, Winnipeg, Man.  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto, Ont.  
August Post, Moulton, Iowa.  
E. B. Pless Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Radford Wright Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.  
K. G. Richards Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Sub-Surface Packer Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert, Sask.  
Watrous Mfg. Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.  
John Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
R. W. Webber, Vermilion, Alta.  
Western Implement Supply Co., Regina, Sask.  
Western Metal Products Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Universal Farm Tractor (Western Steel & Iron Co.), Winnipeg, Man.  
W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crosse, Minn.  
John East Iron Works, Saskatoon, Sask.

## FINANCIAL INSURANCE, LOANS, ETC.

Anderson & Sheppard, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.  
Bank of B.N.A., Montreal, P.Q.  
T. R. Blissett & Co., Winnipeg.  
British American Insurance Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Crown Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Carson & Williams Bros., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.  
Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Dominion Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.  
T. H. Gilmour & Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.  
Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.  
Imperial Life Assurance Co., Toronto, Ont.  
International Loan Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
London Mutual Fire Insurance Co., London, Ont.  
Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Beulah, Man.  
Merchants' Bank, Montreal, P.Q.  
National Trust Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Netherlands Mortgage Co., of Canada, Winnipeg.  
Royal Bank, Montreal, P.Q.  
Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation, Regina.  
Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Saskatoon.  
Standard Trust Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.  
Union Trust Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Weyburn Security Bank, Weyburn, Sask.

## FIRE ARMS, EXPLOSIVES, ETC.

Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Windsor, Ont.  
Fence Gates, Etc.  
Barwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Hamilton, Ont.  
Great West Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Ideal Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Manitoba Anchor Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Page Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Safe Lock Fence Co., Brandon, Man.  
Sarnia Fence Co., Sarnia, Ontario.

## FRUITS

B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, Victoria, B.C.  
Co-operative Fruit Growers, Penticton, B.C.  
Co-operative Orchards, Summerland, B.C.  
W. E. McTaggart, B.C., Fruit Commissioner, Calgary.  
Kootenay Sloane Fruit Co., Nelson, B.C.  
J. K. McEwen, Winnipeg, Man.  
Niagara Fruit Growers' Association, Hamilton.

## GOPHUR POISONS

Mikelson Shapiro Co., Minneapolis, Minn.  
National Drug & Chemical Co., Montreal, P.Q.  
Prairie Chemical Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
H. A. McKay, Regina, Sask.

## GRAIN AND ELEVATOR COMPANIES

Acme Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Baird & Bottrell, Winnipeg, Man.  
Bartlett & Langille, Winnipeg, Man.  
Benson-Newhouse-Stabek Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Blackburn & Mills, Winnipeg, Man.  
Belo Grain Co., Fort William, Ont.  
Canadian Elevator Co., Winnipeg.  
Canada Atlantic Grain Co., Winnipeg.  
Canada West Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Jas. Carruthers & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Gooderham, Melady & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Hansen Grain Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Hallett & Carey Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Home Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
Interior Elevator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Peter Jansen Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
B. J. Ostrander Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man.  
MacLennan Bros., Limited, Winnipeg.  
Northern Elevator Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Norris Commission Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Producers Grain Commission Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Refillable Grain Co., Winnipeg.  
Regina Grain Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.  
Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg.  
Simpson Hepworth Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg.  
Union Grain Co., Winnipeg.  
G. R. Wilson Co., Winnipeg.  
H. H. Wineale, Winnipeg.

## HAIR GOODS

Manitoba Hair Goods Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
J. Kirkpatrick, Winnipeg, Man.

## HARNESS

Riley & McCormick, Calgary, Alta.  
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert, Sask.  
G. L. Griffith & Son, Stratford, Ont.

## HIDES, WOOL, FUR, ETC.

American Exporting & Fur Mfg. Co., New Orleans, Iowa, U.S.A.  
D. Bergman & Co., St. Paul, Minn.  
British Raw Fur Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Cleat & Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
E. Chevrier, Winnipeg, Man.  
Benjamin Dorman & Co., 147-West 24th St. New York City.  
Herman Reel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.  
John Hailam, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.  
Lacomb Wool Growers' Association, Lacombe, Man.  
McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
National Fur & Wool Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
North West Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Pierce Fur Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
A. & E. Pierce & Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Rogers Fur Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
S. Silberman & Sons, Chicago, Ill.

## HORSE AND STOCK REMEDIES

Prof. Jesse Beery, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.  
T. B. Bowman, Boone, Neb.  
Blatchford's Calf Meal, Waukegan, Ill.  
H. Clay Glover Co., 118-W. 31st St. New York City.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.  
Fleming Bros., Toronto, Ont.  
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.  
International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Wallen Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man. (Foalino).  
W. F. Young, P.D.F., Montreal, P.Q.  
Canadian Importing Co., Regina, Sask.

## HOUSE APPLIANCES

Partridge & Halliday Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Regina Heating & Sheet Metal Co., Regina, Sask.  
Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co., Walkerville, Ont.  
Waterman Waterbury Mfg. Co., Regina, Sask.  
Jackson Water Supply Co., Calgary, Alta.  
Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.  
Northern Electric Co., Montreal, P.Q.

## HOUSE AND BARN EQUIPMENTS

Beatty Bros., Winnipeg, Man.  
Louden Machinery Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Jewellers  
D. R. Dingwall, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
D. E. Black & Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.  
Gophir Diamond Co., Toronto, Ont.

## LEGAL

Bax Will Form Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Harold C. Shipman, Ottawa, Ont.

## LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Jas. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.  
United Manufacturers, Winnipeg, Man.  
Mainer Electric Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Houston & Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Accumulator Lighting Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Lighting Systems Limited, Winnipeg, Man.  
Mantle Lamp Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Moore Light Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.

## LIVESTOCK

Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary, Alta.  
Edmund Brav, Nepeawa, Man.  
Brandon Livestock Exchange, Brandon, Man.  
P. M. Bradt, Calgary, Alta.  
C.P.R. Sunliv Farm, Strathmore, Alta.  
Frank Colliott, Calgary, Alta.  
Canadian Percheron Horse Association, Pekisko.  
E. S. Clench, Shellburn, Sask.  
J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta.  
A. L. Dellar, High River, Alta.  
H. L. Fawcett, Oak Bluff, Man.  
Clav, Robinson & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
J. C. Fletcher, 499 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.  
Jas. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.  
J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask.  
John Graham, Carleton Place, Ont.  
Alex. Grahall, Brandon, Man.  
F. J. Haerndt, Deloraine, Man.  
Holstein Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.  
A. H. Horner, Creelman, Sask.  
R. C. Henders, Culross, Man.  
W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittan Lake, Man.  
P. S. Idington, Okotoks, Alta.  
R. A. Johnston, Colnarv, Alta.  
J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask.  
R. Kelly, Culloden, Ont.  
Imera Collie Kennels, Winnipeg, Man.  
Geo. Lane, Pekisko, Alta.  
L. H. Lipitt, Stratfordville, Ont.  
C. F. Lyall, Strathmore, Alta.  
Micheener Bros. Red Deer, Alta.  
O. & O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta.  
J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.  
Mosman Bros., Gurnee, Sask.  
H. A. Middleton, Winnipeg, Man.  
J. F. McFee, Carman, Man.  
W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont. (J. A. McCutcheon, Yorkton, Sask.).  
A. H. Mayland, Calgary, Sask.  
John Maurer, Clive, Alta.  
A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.  
Thos. Noble, Darnley, Alta.  
Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta.  
Othberg & Niberg, Amik, Alta.  
National Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
B. F. Pierce, Sverreign, Sask.  
R. P. Roop, Milliet, Alta.  
W. E. Pakenham, Norwood, Ont.  
Thos. Pasmore, Edenwood, B.C.  
J. H. Rutherford, Calder, East, Ont.  
Allen Reid, Forest Station, Man.  
Saskatchewan Livestock Association, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.  
F. Schroeder & Sons, Midnapore, Alta.  
Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.  
Edwin Sutton, Winnipeg, Man.

## MAIL ORDER SPECIALTIES

H. R. Hawkey & Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Wallace McCormick Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
John F. McGee Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
LIGHTNING RODS  
Brandon Wire and Stamp Co., Brandon, Man.  
MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALTIES  
Keeley Institute, Winnipeg, Man.  
Wilson Ear Drum Co., Louisville, Ky.  
Beal Beauty Parlors, Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. A. D. Carscadden, Mineral Springs Sanitarium, Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. S. W. Axtell, Winnipeg, Man.  
Mrs. E. Coates Coleman, Winnipeg, Man.  
Sam Katz, Toronto, Ont.  
Brooks Appliances Co., Marshall, Mich.  
Goodwin, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

## MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Almy's Limited, Montreal, P.Q.  
Catesby's Limited, London, England.  
Fairweather, Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, P.Q.  
Great West Felt Co., Elmira, Ont.  
P. J. Groat, 113 Maryland St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Holt, Renfrew Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Holt-Borchert Dress Form Co., Toronto, Ont.  
Dr. Jaeger Woolen System, Montreal, P.Q.

## TOBACCO

Imperial Tobacco Co., Montreal, P.Q.  
TRACTION ENGINES AND SEPARATORS  
Gison Mfg. Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.  
Universal Farm Tractor (Western Steel and Iron Co.), Winnipeg, Man.  
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Marshall Sons & Co., Saskatoon, Sask.  
W. H. Emerson & Sons, Detroit, Mich.  
MacDonald Thresher Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Geo. White & Sons Co., Brandon, Man.  
Canadian Bull Tractor Co., Winnipeg.

## WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

Lisle Mfg. Co., Iowa, U.S.A.

Kavanagh's Limited, Winnipeg, Man.  
Holeproof Clothing Co., London, England.  
Monarch Overall Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
New York Shoe House, Winnipeg, Man.  
John Palmer Co., Fredericton, N.B.  
Palmer MacLellan Co., Fredericton, N.B.  
Robt. Ryan Co., Three Rivers, P.Q.  
Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
Scotland Woollen Mills, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.  
U.S. Shoe Store, Winnipeg, Man.

## METAL SHINGLES, SIDING, CULVERTS, TANKS, ETC.

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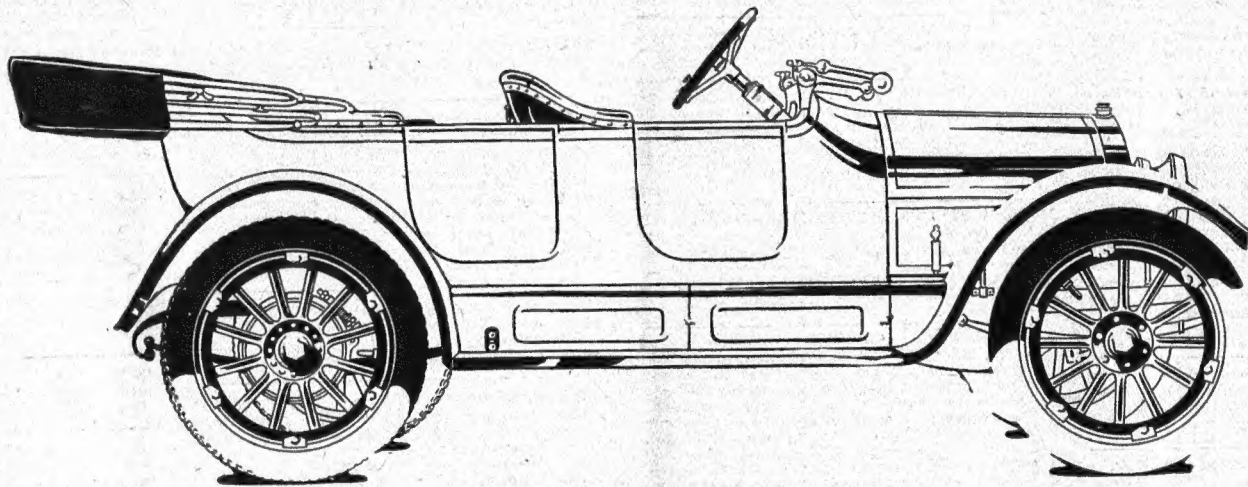


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